MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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AGRICULTURAL.

INQUIRIES AND NOTES.

Paints for Out-Buildings.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Will you please inform me the best method to make white-wash for out-buildings, fences, &c., that will stand the weather?—A. C., *Minneapolis, Min.*, 1861.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I avail myself of the superior advantage of your valuable paper for obtaining a recipe for making a wash or coating for the outside of buildings. Many years since I saw in a paper a recipe for making the kind of wash which was used on the outside of the President's house, familiarly known as the White House, at Washington, D. C., and which was represented to be more impervious and durable than paint. Now, if you or any of your numerous correspondents will produce that recipe, or any other equally good, you will greatly oblige a subscriber. As I have several outbuildings which I wish to serve with such a coating this spring, the answers to the following questions would be thankfully received. 1st. Should the composition be hot or cold? 2d. How can the white composition be changed to a straw color, to a yellow or flesh color? 3d. If more than one coat is necessary, how many? 4. What is the best season in the year for putting on the wash, &c.? Any information on this subject will oblige—ALEX. MCG., *Cherrywood, North Pelham, C. W.*, *March*, 1861.

WATER-LIME and linseed oil we have seen used as a paint for out-buildings, and after being on a year, it appeared as good as new. Whether it proved durable, we cannot say, but perhaps some of our readers can inform us. Gas tar makes a most durable paint for out-buildings, preserving the wood to which it is applied, for an indefinite time. Indeed, we think a coating every few years would make wood almost indestructible, except by fire. The tar is so black that it is almost impossible to affect its color by any pigment that we have tried. In Europe, however, it is made, by some process, of a chocolate color, and is used to a great extent for farm sheds, fences, &c. The recipe, which was published pretty generally, for a wash such as was said to be used on the President's house, we have not been able to find, but if our recollection serves us right, it was made of lime, ground rice, and skimmed milk. We give a number of good recipes for making the wash desired by our correspondents. They may be put on cold, and the color changed to suit the taste, by any cheap coloring materials to be found at the stores where painters' materials are sold. A second coat is generally necessary. If the weather is fine, without rain or dust, these washes may be put on at any time, but oil-paints should be used when the weather is cold, so that the oil will form a hard body on the surface, and not soak into the wood, as it will in a hot day, leaving the lead on the surface, to be washed off by the rains.

Two quarts skimmed milk; 2 oz. fresh slaked lime; 5 lbs. whiting. Put the lime into a stoneware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, the balance of the milk is then to be added; and lastly the whiting is then to be crumbled and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground, as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the fancy. It is to be applied in the same manner as other paints, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on, until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity, and possesses a slight elasticity, which enables it to bear rubbing even with a coarse woolen cloth, without being in the least injured. It has little or no smell, even when wet, and when dry is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by sulphurous or animal vapors, and is not injurious to health. The quantity above mentioned, is sufficient for covering 57 yards with one coat.

Take a barrel and slake in it carefully, with boiling water, half a bushel of fresh lime. Then fill the barrel two-thirds full of water, and add one bushel of hydraulic lime or water cement. Dissolve in water and add three pounds of sulphate of zinc, (white vitriol,) stirring the whole to incorporate it thoroughly. The wash should be of the consistency of thin paint, and may be laid on with a whitewash or other brush. The color is pale stone color, nearly white. If you wish it to be straw color, add yellow ochre, two pounds in powder; if drab, add four pounds raw umber.

Another good wash is made as follows:—Slake lime with hot water, in a tub, to keep in the steam. When dissolved, and in a half fluid state, pass it through a fine sieve. Take six quarts of this lime and one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water—the salt to be dissolved by boiling, and the impurities to be skimmed off. To five gallons of this mixture, (salt and lime,) add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of potash, (the last to be added gradually,) four quarts of fine sand, or hard wood ashes. Add coloring matter to suit the fancy.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following:—One bushel unslaked lime; half a gallon salt; three pounds alum, powdered; three pounds saleratus. Mix and put in a tight barrel with one head out. If the lime is quite fresh, cold water,—if not, then use hot water. Keep stirring while slaking, adding water as required, so as not to become dry at any time. If it heats dry, it becomes lumpy, and must not be overflowed with water so as to prevent the slaking going on. Stir up well from the bottom. When finished, it may be thick as mush. When to be applied by a brush, make the mixture the consistency of whitewash,—about the thickness of cream. Apply the first coat very thoroughly, filling every crack or interstice between the bricks or in the boards. For wooden fences a second coat of the same material is all that is required. Those who desire to have some other color than white, can add coloring matter to taste.

For Brick Houses.—For the second coat, add to the first-named materials, twelve pounds melted tallow, and mix as before. This coat is impervious to water,—is brighter, looking clean longer than paint, and preserves the cement between the bricks better than paint.

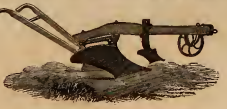
Vetches, or Tares.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Can you inform me where I can find the seed of Vetches? You may not probably know it by that name, but it grows somewhat like the pea, and is generally used for green feed. It grows a heavy crop, and matures early. I saw it in Ireland, but have never seen the seed of it advertised in this country, or noticed it in market reports.—O. M. C., *Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wis.*, 1861.

VETCHES or Tares have not been grown to any extent in this country. They are peculiarly valuable where the system of soiling is pursued, and as this has not been practiced here to any extent, little attention has been given to vetches. Now that this system of feeding is receiving favorable notice, and is advocated by some leading agriculturists, this plant will doubtless receive a fair trial here. Some years since the seed was imported by our seedsmen, but the lack of demand discouraged its importation, and we are not certain seed can be procured here, but any quantity can be obtained in Europe, cheap. The last number of the *Irish Farmer's Gazette* contains the following article on the culture of vetches, which at this time we think will prove both interesting and instructive to American farmers, for though our climate in all sections may not be as favorable to their growth as that of Great Britain, yet in many parts, and particularly on the rich lands of the West, we are confident they will be found exceedingly valuable:

Vetches, or tares, as they are sometimes designated, are more extensively cultivated for green forage purposes than for the sake of the seed. Grown in succession and cut green, they afford a large supply of most valuable food, relished by every description of domestic animals. They are also occasionally consumed on the ground by sheep folded upon the crop, and when this system is practiced, a considerably larger number of sheep can be kept on an acre than on a similar extent of the richest pasture, whilst the land is enriched by their droppings, particularly when an allowance of cake is given to the folded sheep. A crop of vetches consumed in this manner, and having cake as an auxiliary food, puts the land into good condition to produce a crop of wheat, besides contributing a large quota towards the supply of the meat market.

Vetches are divided into two classes—(1) the winter vetch, and (2) the summer vetch; these names being given from the habits of growth possessed by the two varieties, one being hardy and capable of standing the effects of winter, whilst the other cannot be sown until spring. It is considered, however, that the distinction arises solely from the mode of cultivation which has been practiced with each kind, so that if the winter vetches were sown in spring, the seed permitted to ripen, and again sown in the spring, the plant would gradually acquire the appearance and peculiarities of summer vetches. The winter vetch "is distinguished by being usually of smaller growth, and its pods being more smooth and cylindrical, containing more seeds, and in its general habit is like the wild variety" (Lawson). It is essential that those who intend to grow winter vetches, should assure themselves that the seed they procure is that of the true variety, and the best way is either to grow their own seed, or procure it from a respectable seedsman, who will not, for his own sake, give the buyer anything but the seed of the true winter vetch.



IMPROVED STRAIGHT DRAFT PLOW.

AMONG the patents issued under the new law, the Improved Straight Draft Plow of Messrs. RULOFSON & DE GARMO, of this city, is one of the most valuable. Having witnessed a trial of this implement last season, we can speak with some confidence of its value, and take pleasure in presenting an illustration and brief description of it as recently improved. We considered the plow, as first invented and used, worthy of commendation, and think the change will enhance its value and popularity. The patentees thus speak of the Plow as now manufactured:

"It is perfectly adapted to two or to three horses, the draft in either case being on a line with the land-side. The beam is shown in the cut as adjusted for three horses, and by loosening the nuts on the top of the beam it may be moved parallel, laterally, toward the mold-board, for two horses, when the coulter or jointer, as the case may be, should be changed to the opposite side of the beam. The slots, through which the clamping bolts pass, being open from side to side, renders it unnecessary to remove them in order to make said changes. This plow is commended in the *very highest* terms by all who have used or even *tried* it."

—For further particulars relative to this improvement see advertisement of the proprietors.

The winter vetch is sometimes denominated a "stolen crop," because it intervenes between the regular crops in a rotation, and is grown out of the ordinary course. Thus, winter vetches grown on a grain stubble, are consumed in sufficient time to permit the land to be sown with turnips.

As the production of a large bulk of stems and leaves is the principal object when vetches are grown for forage purposes, it is obvious that the land ought to be in good heart and clean. If the land is rich, it may not be necessary to apply dung previous to sowing the seed, and we may depend only on the after use of guano, &c., for promoting the growth of the crop; but when the land is only in moderate condition, ten or twelve loads of farm-yard dung per statute acre must be spread, and plowed in before sowing.

Vetches are sometimes sown on clover ley, but generally after a grain crop. If the land is foul, it must be scarified and cleaned, then dunged and plowed, after which the seed is sown broadcast and harrowed in; the water-furrows between each ridge being cleaned out by the plow. The seed is also sown by the drill machine, the land being previously harrowed fine, a turn of the harrows after the drill completing the operation. From two bushels to two and a half bushels of seed are required to sow a statute acre, according to the condition of the land; rich land requiring less seed than that which is poor. It is usual and advisable to mix a bushel per acre of rye with winter vetches, as the rye stalks serve to keep the vetches from lying on the ground, which would rot them in wet weather; the rye also increases the bulk of forage, and the mixed feed is more palatable for cattle than the unmixed.

Summer vetches are sown in succession from the end of February to the end of June, the object being to have an uninterrupted succession supply of green food for soiling during summer, and until a late period in autumn. The land for spring sown vetches is plowed at the usual time at the end of the year, after scarifying. If necessary, farm-yard dung may either be plowed in at that time, or left until nearer the sowing season. When it can be done, unless the land is very light, we would wish that part of the vetch-break, at least, which is intended to sow early, dunged when plowed for the winter. When the store of farm-yard manure is not more than sufficient for other crops, we must depend upon guano, superphosphate, and the other manures already mentioned as being suitable for leguminous plants. These light manures may be partly applied at the time of sowing, and harrowed in, and partly left until the plants are above ground, when a wet day, or when rain is evidently near, should be selected for applying them. Thus, half the allowance may be applied with the seed, and half when the plants are up. The quantity of seed in the case of summer vetches required to sow an acre is similar to that mentioned in the case of the winter variety, although the seeds of the latter are smaller than those of the summer kind. Oats are also sown with summer vetches. After sowing and harrowing, the land should be rolled, so as to make the surface level for the scythe; but this cannot be done after sowing winter vetches, as rolling previous to winter would be injurious, particularly if the soil is inclined to be stiff. All surface stones which would impede the scythe must be removed. In arranging the sowing of summer vetches, the extent sown at one time should gradually increase as the season advances, with longer intervals of time between each sowing, otherwise the crop would either not be ready when wanted, or might get too far ahead before the previous sowing was fully consumed.

We may mention that if winter vetches are cut before showing flower, they will grow again, and produce a fair crop of seed, better, indeed, than if left uncut, as the plants are not so thick, and they pod better.

Stringhalt—Is it Curable?

I wish the advice of some of your numerous readers,—perhaps "Poor Farmer" can do me. I have a fine, smart little mare, which is, I fear, afflicted with *stringhalt*. She was broken very carefully, but all,—was not struck a blow, except a slight touch of the whip once or twice which a child would hardly have felt,—has never plunged nor kicked, and never drew a load in her life. She has never been driven over bad roads, nor had any chance to strain herself, unless in jumping in the lot. About three weeks ago my brother said something was the matter with my colt, and I immediately sent her to a horse-dealer in the place, who pronounced it a case of Stringhalt, and said that there was no cure. I don't know whether the case is a hard one, or not. The peculiarity almost disappears when she becomes warmed with traveling, but she is no better in warm days than on cold ones, so far as I see. Is it possible that she can not be cured? Gentlemen tell me that it will not hurt her at all for business, but it doesn't look reasonable to me. *If there is a remedy*, will some one make it known and oblige—A SUBSCRIBER, *Alexander, N. Y.*, 1861.

THE disease known as stringhalt, is but an imperfect development of what is termed, when it exhibits itself in man, St. Vitus' dance. In the canine creation it is known as chorea, jerking the whole body, even to the face, sometimes shaking the creature so violently as to throw it from its balance, and it frequently terminates fatally. In the horse, however, it never reaches this extreme. As our correspondent states, it disappears after a little exercise. Save when about to start, it is seldom detected, then the hind limbs are suddenly raised. The movement is full of energy, rapid, and entirely involuntary. MAYHEW states that "Gulliver," the racer, exhibited the disease in its worst form. It prevented the signal being obeyed until several of the eccentric movements had been performed, and though he was esteemed good, even where speed was the requisite, so much ground was lost before motion was obtained that winning was an impossibility. No drug can reach the parts affected, and veterinarians pronounce it incurable. Once exhibited, it never disappears except with life. High-spirited, nervous horses, are most subject to attack. Where the disease is the result of debility, the general health may be improved, and Dr. DADD recommends that the spine be daily rubbed with the following embrocation:—Linseed oil, one pint; spirits of hartshorn, two ounces; fine mustard, one-half ounce. Administer, as medicine, one ounce each of powdered golden seal, powdered gentian, cream tartar, charcoal, and one-half ounce of assafoetida. Mix these, divide into eight parts, and give one, morning and evening, in the food.

Farm Culture of the Pea.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I wish information through the columns of your valuable paper with regard to the culture of peas. I have a piece of land on which I wish to sow peas. It is covered with flint and limestone, and has been laying under pasture for the last three years. Will it increase or diminish the crop if it were manured, and how many bushels will it require to the acre. Any information on this subject will be gladly received.—A. B., *Caledonia, Liv. Co., N. Y.*, *March*, 1861.

A GOOD sward, well turned over, and dragged, does well for the pea. A little well rotted manure would help the crop, but too much manure, especially if fresh, causes a rank growth of haulm, without increasing the quantity of peas; indeed, we have often found the crop diminished by this course. It is best to put the peas in as deep as possible without disturbing the sod. The pea is about the only thing that is not injured by very deep planting. Was it not for the pea-bug, the pea would be a profitable crop to precede wheat, as it may be sown early enough to be well out of the way of fall sowing. Frost does not injure the pea, therefore it may be sown as early as the ground can be worked, but to avoid the bug some delay to plant until the middle or latter part of May. The bug has then done its work before these late planted peas are sufficiently matured for its purposes. The objection to this course is that late planted peas suffer from the hot sun, often mildew, and seldom produce a good crop. Some, however, succeed with late planting. Peas are usually put in broadcast, though drilling is practiced to some extent, and we think it the best practice, as the cultivator can then be used. When sown broadcast, about three bushels are required for an acre, but less than this quantity is needed for drilling.

Mad Itch in Cattle.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I wish to inquire if you, or any of your numerous readers, can give me a remedy for the mad itch that is now prevailing among our cattle and sheep? One of our neighbors lost a fine cow and several head of sheep lately, and it is feared that it will run through the whole vicinity. Please send the remedy, if any, and the cause, and oblige—A. A. WILLIAMS, *Bolton, Har. Co., Mo.*

WE are inclined to the belief that the difficulty with your stock is the Mange, a disease generally produced either by poverty or contagion, and is owing to the presence of an insect (the *acarus*) which burrows under the skin, and breeds to a great extent. An intolerable itching is one of the leading symptoms, and thus the affected part becomes sore and denuded of hair, and the skin, after a time, becomes thickened, and drawn up in folds or whales. The *treatment* consists in rubbing in with plenty of friction, an ointment containing sulphur, such as the following:—Sulphur vivum 4 ounces; linseed-oil or train-oil 8 ounces; oil of turpentine or oil of tar 3 ounces. Mix.

DR. DADD attributes the disease to the presence of parasites. Hence it can be communicated by contact or touch; and is, therefore, contagious. This latter fact suggests the propriety of removing the diseased animals from the healthy ones.

Dr. D.'s manner of treatment is as follows:—Let the animal have a tablespoonful of sulphur in the food, for three or four days in succession; in the meantime anoint the affected parts daily, with a portion of the following:—Cod liver oil, 6 ounces; sublimated sulphur, 2 ounces. Mix, and apply by means of a sponge. In the course of four or five days wash the surface of the body with warm water and soap, and then give the body a thorough sponging with the following:—Lime water, 1 quart; Sublimated sulphur, 2 ounces. This treatment generally cures the most inveterate cases.

Colds among Lambs—Sore-Mouth.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I would inquire through your valuable paper, if you, or some of your numerous subscribers, would tell me what ails my lambs, and what will cure them? They have been sick six weeks, were taken with sore lips, run at the nose and the eyes. When I first discovered the sore lips, I put tar on them, and now the lips are well and the flow of the nostrils is lessened.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

DURING winter, sheep that are exposed, or whose shelters are imperfectly constructed, are subject to *Coryza*, or cold, and experience much difficulty because of the excess of mucus, which clogs the nasal passages, rendering breathing a laborious operation. The eyes, through sympathy, also suffer. Sheep often die of suffocation when not relieved. Sometimes the inflammation extends to the bronchial organs, and pulmonary consumption results. When the flock are thus troubled, remove to warm shelters, and administer a dose of purgative medicine. Good quarters, and wholesome food, are the *preventives*, and are worth a dozen remedies.

For the sore lips we know of nothing better than what you have already employed. Hog's lard and sulphur will also prove efficient in their treatment.

HOW NATURE AIDS THE FARMER.

"There are two kinds of matter in the Universe—etherial or electrical matter, and *gross*, or, as it is frequently called by way of distinction, ponderable matter. The two, however, may have the same essence, and differ from each other only in the aggregation of the atoms of the latter; or, in other words, what we call gross matter, may be but a segregation or kind of crystallization of the etherial matter in definite masses."—*Agricultural Patent Office Report*, page 464, by Professor HENRY.

SOME of the operations of nature, in connection with Agriculture, are so subtle and secret, that the only way we can investigate them is to collate facts on which we can found hypotheses, and when an hypothesis is found to harmonize with all the facts, then we may venture, perhaps, to exalt it to the rank of a theory. From the front windows of my sitting room I look daily across the highway on a river upland lot of twenty acres. The natural drainage of adjacent territory has cut this field into ravines, perhaps fifty feet deep where they strike the river, and consequently the field has a very uneven surface. The soil is a sandy clay loam. Some years ago this field took its turn in a three year course of wheat and clover, but for a number of years it has been permanently used as a sheep pasture. During this last term no fertilizer has been applied by man. Last year this lot was summer fallowed and sown with wheat. It was obvious, on inverting the sod, that the soil had gained in richness during this period of rest, and now the luxuriant, matted, carpet-like covering of wheat assures that, barring the midge, the chief danger lies in too luxuriant growth. Where the sheep loved to congregate the soil is evidently too rich for wheat,—and yet these spots do not appear to be enriched by impoverishing other parts of the field. The question arises, whence came this increase of fertility in the soil? With the exception of the water drunk from the ravines by the sheep, which came from springs having their sources elsewhere, the salt fed to the sheep, and supplies from the elements, no visible addition has been made to the soil. On the contrary, several hundred pounds of wool, and the increase of the flock, have been annually sold.

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Again, a sandy soil is too poor for remunerative cultivation; apply a little manure, grow a succulent green crop, plow it under, then seed with clover, sow plaster, and pasture for a few years with sheep, and you have a soil adapted to a judicious course of remunerative cultivation. Yet what has been really added by man is trifling compared with the result. Once more we may inquire, whence comes the increased fertility?

Again, Judge BUEL wrote, many years ago, that London gardeners, although they used manure in great abundance, found it expedient to give their soil periodic seasons of rest in grass. And we know well that farmers, in all their courses, have been taught by experience the absolute necessity of this same recurrence to grass, without which no course, however otherwise judicious, would be complete.

Do not these facts prove that the farmer, exert himself as he may, is dependent upon the recuperative aid of nature; or, in other words, that nature can do something for him which he has not yet learned to do for himself; nor will he learn how to do that something until the chemist can in his laboratory, out of the constituent elements, make a piece of silk, or elaborate a diamond, or fabricate a piece of gold.

Perhaps some light is thrown on the subject by the quotation at the head of this article. But let not the farmer who has *impoverished* his soil by excessive cropping, hope to obtain the recuperative aid of nature quickly or easily, if at all. It is as true physically as morally, "Whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance; but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath.—Matthew 13: 12.

Nature works by means of vitality; if that is largely diminished, her processes are slow. In such a case, perhaps, her method would be to grow a forest on the soil, and thus prepare it for future generations. To obtain the recuperative aid of nature, then, we must work in harmony with nature, and the more we do for ourselves the more she will do for us.

Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1861. PETER HATHAWAY.

P. S. In my last article, the types made me feed a cow on beans. I wrote *bran*.

ON CHEESE MAKING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In a late issue of your valuable paper I saw an article on making cheese. That being my business, I will give my mode, and if considered worthy of notice, you may insert the same for the benefit of new beginners in the art.

I use a tin vat, fitted inside of a wooden one, with one inch of space between. The object of this is to use cold water for cooling the night's milk, and also warm water to heat the milk to the desired temperature. I strain my night's milk into the vat, and then turn enough cold water into the space between the vats to cool the milk and prevent the same from souring in warm weather. I then strain the morning's milk in with the night's milk. I do not take the cream off the night's milk, as I am not in favor of skim milk cheese. The cream will mix with the milk at 90°.

After the morning's milk is in the vat, I draw off the cold water and add warm water enough to heat the milk to 90°. I then add rennet enough to coagulate the milk in 30 or 40 minutes. Let it stand until it will break short across the finger, then cut it up with a common wooden knife; let stand a short time, and cut again with a curd cutter, made of tin, cutting fine. The curd should be cut carefully, so as not to break the pieces, and should be handled *carefully until it is well scalded*. At no time should it be pressed in the hand.

After the curd is cut, let it stand and settle. As soon as it is settled, so that the whey rises, commence dipping off the whey into a heater. As soon as it becomes warm, dip from the heater back into the vat, stirring the same gently with the hands, and so continue, dipping back and forth, increasing the heat gradually until the same is 110°. Keep the heat up to that point about one hour, draw off the warm water from the vat, then the whey, and as soon as the whey is all off, turn a pailful of cold water upon the curd to cool the same, so that it will not mat together. Weigh the curd and add one teacupful of good fine salt to 20 lbs. of curd, then work the same together carefully. The curd should be worked as fine as kernels of corn, working until it is cool. Put to press and press moderately for two hours, then turn the cheese and add more weight, pressing as hard as the hoop will bare. Turn again in six hours, changing strainer every time that the cheese is turned. After pressing 24 hours, take the cheese from the press, grease and bandage, and turn every day until cured, handling carefully, so as not to break the edges of the cheese. D. HOND.

Orleans Co., N. Y., 1861.

CURE FOR PULLING HORSES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Noticing an inquiry for instruction in the method of breaking pulling horses, I am led to give my experience in a very hard case. First, I provided myself with a leather head-stall, and chain halter-stall, such as the horse could not break. After making all safe on his head, so that there could be no failure in the fixtures, I led him to a tree, and hitched him to the outer end of a strong branch, and provoked him to pull. As the horse pulled, the branch gave, but still held him fast. After a long struggle he gave up. Then I vexed him again, and the same scene was re-enacted. So it was repeated until he was disposed to pull no more by any ordinary provocation, and then he was compelled to pull by the active application of a good switch over the head, until it was impossible to irritate him enough to hardly straighten his halter, when he was led away *perfectly cured*.

I had used this horse five years, and suffered the annoyance such cases inevitably bring; but in probably five years more that I used him, I never knew him to pull enough to "break a tow string." For some cause the "give and take," so to speak, of a swinging branch, will cure when nothing else will. I think the above method will prove effectual in all cases. H.

Bellevue, Ohio, 1861.

IRON WATER-PIPE—AN INQUIRY.

MESSRS. EDS.:—Have any of the RURAL readers experience in the use of the iron pipe for conducting water? We have a well of beautiful soft water near the house, but so situated that to reach the kitchen, it must be pumped about thirty feet horizontally and twelve feet perpendicularly, or else we must go down a flight of stairs for it, as the house is built on a slope, and the kitchen is, to all intents and purposes, *up stairs*. Not a very convenient arrangement, you may imagine, but as we did not build the house, and choose to live in it, we must do what we can to remedy the evil. We have used the lead pipe, but as the water stood in the pipe a good deal, it required much labor in pumping off, to get that fit or wholesome; besides, it was continually leaking, and requiring repairs, so we discarded it, and we much regret that, in purchasing another, we did not make stronger efforts to learn what kind was preferable. We did try, but as the season was advancing, and it was so hard to bring water up stairs, we bought, on recommendation, "Holley's Pitcher Pump," patented in January, 1860, and an iron pipe with it. The pump is well enough,—draws and throws water nicely,—but the pipe rusts, rendering the water hard and disagreeable; besides keeping pails, dippers, boilers, washbowls, &c., covered with rust, in spite of pumping off every time it is used, which is such hard work that most prefer to go to the well, and lug water up stairs, which we have done all winter. Is there any remedy, or must we throw it away and try another; and if so, what sort of pipe *can* we have that will not spoil the water, and require to be pumped off to get the pure for use? FARMER.

Western New York, 1861.

The Bee-Keeper.

Bee-Culture at the West.

WE have received from the author, or some friend at the West, a copy of an interesting paper read before the *Dubuque* (Iowa) *Farmer's Club*, by JOHN KING, Esq., on the *Culture of Bees*. Not having space for the whole, we give a few extracts:

FEEDING BEES IN THE SPRING.—It is an easy matter to be a successful bee-keeper. A little attention at the proper time, is all the bee requires. When they commence flying in the spring, for the first ten or fifteen days there are few flowers, during which time they should be fed plentifully with unbolted *rye flour*—which I have been in the habit of doing for years, at the time indicated, with entire success—as it answers all the purposes of *pollen*. It is indeed amusing to see the bees wallowing, and carrying in their little pellets of flour. The article is, however, discarded as soon as blossoms make their appearance. The meal can be put in large wooden dishes, and placed a few rods from the hives. A barrel of pure water should be kept near the Apiary, and a clean piece of coarse canvass thrown over the water,—by which means they have access to it without the risk of being drowned.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.—With a Langstroth hive, bees can be increased very rapidly by *artificial* swarming, avoiding the risk of losing young swarms by the natural mode.

My plan is to take an empty hive and set it by the side of one about ready to swarm; lift three or four cards, one of which must be stocked with brood comb, or eggs; place them, with the bees attached, into the empty one. This should be performed about 10 o'clock A. M., on a pleasant day, when many of the bees are absent in quest of food. Then remove the old hive a few feet to one side, set the new one in its place in order to catch the returning bees. In a few hours thereafter the new one will be the stronger hive. In this way bees can be multiplied very rapidly. The process is simple and easy.

DESTROYING THE MILLER.—With the help of a movable comb hive, the Apiarian can readily examine the interior of his hive, and learn many things by "ocular demonstration" which he had to guess at in the common box hives. Then, entrance blocks in front of movable comb hives are good moth traps, and thousands of the grub can be destroyed in that way.

Still a better plan, or one more destructive to the miller, is to fill a number of basins with sweetened water, and place them near the hives at night, removing or covering them in the day time. I have taken from two basins, in a single morning, upwards of a hundred millers. So fond are they of sweetened water, that when presented to them in a basin at night, they rush to certain death.

If every Apiarian in the United States would attentively use the "entrance blocks," and sweetened water, so rapid would be their destruction, that in a very few years we might expect to see the bee moth well nigh exterminated. Old hives containing comb only, should not be permitted to lay around in the vicinity of the Apiary, as the moth will soon take possession of it, and fill the hive with a mass of webs. A few old hives thus lying around, would produce moths enough to ruin fifty good hives, if left undisturbed. This insect is the natural enemy of the bee, and care should be taken to lessen their number.

ITALIAN BEES.—We shall soon have the Italian bee disseminated among us in this State. They are doubtless hardier than our natives. When in Cleveland last November, I called upon Mr. E. T. STURTEVANT and Dr. KIRTLAND, on different days—the weather was cold and disagreeable. At both places Italians were carrying in honey and pollen, while the black bee was nicely housed up. The Italian *may* have the advantage over the native in this country, from the fact that we have much cold, changeable weather during the spring months.

PROFITS OF BEE-CULTURE.—There is no kind of business that would pay so well in this State, with a small outlay, as bee-culture. The wonder is, that farmers do not go into it extensively. Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, are well adapted to bee-culture. Among the grasses, the white clover is probably the richest in honey. It is of spontaneous growth in this State, and springs up where the prairie grass is killed out. Bass wood is plenty, and produces much pure honey. Raspberry blossoms are also rich. The prairie flowers of this State are filled with the delicious nectar. Millions of pounds of honey are wasted in Iowa alone, because we have not bees to gather it. Apple, cherry, and plum blossoms afford honey.

Some of my young swarms, that came out in June, made two hundred pounds of pure honey last season.

Making Beeswax.

THE papers have occasionally given directions for making beeswax, but I have seen nothing near so satisfactory as our method, which we have practiced for nearly twenty years. During this period, our stock of bees has ranged from fifteen to seventy swarms, and some seasons we have had a large quantity of wax. Our tools consist of an iron dish-kettle, that will hold about three gallons, a tub the size of a washtub, a piece of board one foot wide and two and a half feet long, a rolling pin similar to that used by cooks in making biscuit, and a bag made of coarse toweling. To operate advantageously, two persons are required. The kettle, containing two or three quarts of water, is placed on the stove, and the comb put in and boiled until thoroughly dissolved. It is then poured into the bag, and laid upon the board, which has been placed in the tub in the same position a washerwoman has her washboard, and the wax rolled out. The tub should have a pail of cold water in it before the wax is put in. The top of the bag comes over the upper end of the board, and is held by placing the knee against it. While one hand is rolling out the wax, the other puts in some more water and comb, and keeps up the fire, &c. By the time one batch is rolled out, and the bag emptied, another is hot; in this manner comb can be worked up at the rate of about a barrel an hour. The wax is now taken out and put into a kettle of clean water and melted, and afterwards set away to cool. When the comb is old and black, this process should be repeated two or three times. If you wish to whiten it, put the cakes in a light, warm place,—before a south window. If you wish to keep it yellow, put it in a dark place.

Some have advised putting the comb in a bag, and then sinking it in a kettle of water and boiling it, but we have failed to get out all the wax in this way.

Erie Co., N. Y., 1861. A F H

Bees in Australia.

THE bees introduced into Australia have multiplied rapidly and largely. They labor there almost the year round. The honey produced in the spring remains liquid; the winter honey is thick and of a doughy consistence at first, but speedily crystallizes. The quality of the honey is excellent, though differing according to the location of the apiary and the kind of pasturage. That gathered in the southern districts of the country is extolled as the best.

Salt for Bee-Stings.

SALT, slightly moistened with water and applied to the wound, has in many instances relieved the pain caused by the sting of a bee, and prevented swelling. But, like remedies for the tooth-ache, it is not effectual in every case.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Old Corn for Pork Making.

J. M. CONNER, in the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*, gives some valuable hints on fattening swine, from which we clip a single paragraph:—"The practice of late fatting, and feeding on soft corn, is a ruinous one. Every farmer should manage so as to keep a year's stock of corn on hand, so as to make all his pork from old corn. It is worth from 15 to 25 per cent. more than corn just harvested. Hogs should not be kept half-starved through the latter part of summer, waiting for the new crop, as is frequently the case."

Potatoes—Twice Plowing.

I USUALLY put potatoes where corn has grown the year before. In the winter or fall of 1859, I plowed my ground for potatoes deep, and in the latter part of April last, after giving it a good coat of barn-yard manure, I plowed again and planted *deep*. The result was that my potatoes were a little longer coming up than those of some of my neighbors who planted nearer the surface; but when drouth came, the tops did not die; they kept green and growing until near frost, and I had a good crop of Peach Blows, White Mercers, and Black Mercers, also a few Buckeyes, which I tried for the first time, and which turned out very well. The Black Mercers mostly rotted, but I do not think it was owing to the time or mode of planting, which I consider was an improvement, especially the fall plowing, as the ground is in much better condition after the action of winter on the fresh plowed ground, than when not so plowed. So says a correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph*.

Rough Notes on Milking Cows.

A WRITER in the *American Stock Journal* says, the first process in the operation of milking is to "fondle" with the cow—making her acquaintance—and thus giving her to understand that the *man*, or "*maid* with the milking-pail," approaches her with friendly intentions, in order to relieve her of the usual amount of lacteal secretion. It will never do to approach the animal with combative feelings and intentions; should the milker *swear*, *scold*, or *kick*, and otherwise abuse the cow, she may probably prove refractory as a mule, and may give the uncouth and unfeeling milker the benefit of her heels—a very pertinent reward, to which he, the uncouth milker, is justly entitled.

Before commencing to milk a cow, she should be fed, or have some kind of fodder offered her, in view of diverting her attention from the otherwise painful operation of milking; by this means the milk is not "held up," as the saying is, but is yielded freely.

The milker should be in close contact with the cow's body, for in any position, if she attempts to kick him, he gets nothing more than a "push," whereas, if he sits at a distance, the cow has an opportunity to inflict a severe blow whenever she feels disposed to do so.

Before commencing to milk a cow, the teats should be washed with water, warm or cold, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, the object of which is to remove filth which might otherwise fall into the milk-pail, to the disgust of persons who love pure milk, and hate uncleanliness.

Milkers of cows should understand that the udder and teats are highly organized, and consequently very sensitive, and these facts should be taken into consideration by amateur milkers, especially when their first essay is made on a young animal after her first impregnation; at this period the hard tugging and squeezing which many poor "dumb brutes" have to submit to, in consequence of the application of hard fists and calloused fingers, is a barbarity of the very worst kind, for it often converts a docile creature into a state of viciousness, from which condition she may not easily be weaned.

How I Broke Steers When a Boy.

WHEN a boy, says a correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*, it was one of my greatest pleasures to yoke up and break in a pair of young steers. I recollect my first yoke, and how I trained them, just as distinctly as if I had performed the task but yesterday, and yet it is now thirty-six years since that happy time. My first pair of steers were like myself, quite young; that is, they were three weeks old, and I just ten years, when first I put the yoke upon them. Boy as I was, I had to make my own yoke and bows. My yoke was made from a piece of four by four oak scantling, and my bows were of hickory saplings. A neighbor who was a mechanic, and then practiced making more or less of ox yokes and bows, showed me how to mark and cut out my yoke, and how to bend and fit my bows, but neither he nor my father would give me further help, saying that if they let me do the work myself I would know how to do the next; but that if they did the work and let me look on, my boy mind would get no correct idea of the how; and that in making my second yoke I would require just as much showing as in the first. I think they were correct, for I have made many a yoke and bows since, and that, too, without any further teaching.

But to my steers. I recollect my first morning, when trying to catch the calves and get my yoke on, how they were stronger than myself, and how angry I got; how my father looked quietly on and said nothing, until it was near my school hour (for I then went to school daily,) and I had not even got the yoke on one of my miniature oxen; but then he checked me in my anger, and sent me to school, with a promise next day to show me how to get along gently. Well, the next day came in due course, and with my father's assistance I got my animals together in one corner of their pen, and, by patting them, soon had them so quiet that I could lay the yoke, without its bows, on their necks; next I got my bows, and by steady patting and constant cautions from my father to keep my temper, I soon managed to get them around their necks and fastened into the yoke. Next I tied their tails together, and left for school. At noon I untied their tails, and gently released them from the yoke, by taking out both bow pins at the same time, being careful, however, not to let the bows drop, for that would frighten them. The next day I yoked them again, and without help,—tied and left them as before. The third day after yoking I let them out of their pen into a large yard. Here they ran like good fellows for a while, but as their tails were tied together, they could not get out of their yoke, and soon they were tired and laid down. I left them in the yard, and in the yoke all day, at night, before unyoking, I made them move around a little, but their fear was gone, and they did not run, as in the morning. The day following I got on the yoke, and at first there was a little disposition to run. I let them go, and soon as I could get near them, patted them a little, pulled them around, and with my whip, which was a stick about four feet long, with a lash at the end about one foot, I soon taught them to stop by touching them over the head, and saying whoa. From stopping at the word whoa, they soon got so that I could do with them as I pleased about the yard, and in two weeks I daily drove my steers, attached to a little cart, all around the village. These steers were turned away to pasture, when weaned from the cows, and had no yoke upon them until in the month of September, when they were yoked and put upon the lead of the team for going upon the salt meadows, gathering hay. They were then as tractable as old oxen, and ever after were gentle, quick, and true at their work. As I grew to more mature years, I afterwards trained many a pair of calves, as well as many a yoke of two and three year olds, for my father, who, like many another in New England, was in the yearly practice of buying young cattle from Western drovers. By using gentle means, and gradually accustoming the animals to the yoke, I could soon get steers never before yoked, to go true and steady.

Inquiries and Answers.

FEED FOR DAIRY COWS.—Will some of the RURAL's numerous dairy subscribers be kind enough to inform a beginner what kind of feed is the most profitable to purchase to feed to cows with hay, after calving, until grass comes, Canada mill feed at $10 per ton, buckwheat bran at the same, corn at 35 cents for 56 pounds; peas at 60 cents for 60 pounds, oats at 22 cents for 32 pounds; or oil meal at $32 per ton?—A. C. ADAMS, *Erie Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

WIND-MILL FOR RAISING WATER.—Among the thousand useful things that you have published, and are still publishing, will you or some of your readers give us the best description of a pump propelled by wind, to raise water from a well, from sixteen to twenty feet in depth, to water a small stock of cattle?—A. A., *North Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., March*, 1861.

We have described various mills for raising water, in past years, and have occasionally seen such in operation, sometimes successfully, at other times with indifferent results. A few years since we noticed they were in use on some of our Western railroads, for raising a supply of water for the engines. We hope some of our readers will give us their experience with wind machines for raising water.

FOUL SEEDS IN ORCHARD GRASS.—Inclosed find you some seeds which I found in orchard grass seed, that I purchased for clean seed. Will you please inform me what it is? Is it quack? If so, is there no means of punishing such enemies to their race as those who raise and sell it. I had sown about two acres with this orchard grass, mixed with the seed I send you, before I discovered this seed. If it is quack, what is the best course to avoid the coming evil?—W., *Port Byron, March*, 1861.

The seed sent us *is* not that of the common Quack Grass. It seems, however, to be of the same family. Had we a perfect plant, we could give its name, but it is very difficult to do so from the seed alone.

CURE FOR SCAB IN THE EYE-LIDS OF CATTLE.—Take flour of sulphur, and add as much turpentine as will thoroughly wet it, then add as much train oil as will make it as thin as the pure oil, then rub it into the affected part. Two or three applications will cure it. Take care when rubbing that you do not get the disease yourself. If you do, the same ointment will cure you. I know by experience. It is what I call ringworm.—R. DOUGLASS, *Truxton, N. Y.*, 1861.

STRETCHES IN SHEEP.—Your correspondent from West Kendall, on "Constipation in Sheep," cannot determine the nature of the disease in his sheep. His flock is troubled with what is called here the stretches. Now, as an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," if the gentleman had fed his sheep some kind of roots two or three times a week, I think they would have been all right. My sheep used to have the trouble he speaks of, but never since I fed them roots. Any kind will answer. The disease is caused by being fed dry feed, steadily, for a length of time. Sheep should, at all times, have access to pure water, *near by*. In cold weather they will not go after it. I used to give my sheep lard when they had the stretches. The disease is *dry cholic*, and they want quick physic. I presume castor oil would answer the purpose, but if sheep have plenty of roots, fresh water, and a good supply of suitable food, I think they will not be diseased in any way. I have never lost, except by dogs, to exceed two per cent.—WM. CONE, *Troy, Mich.*, 1861.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS encroach upon our reading columns somewhat this week, yet they are generally timely and appropriate—such as will interest, and we trust benefit, many of our readers. All of a practical character should be carefully examined—from the admirably-arranged announcement of B. K. BLISS, on last page, to the unostentatious two-line cards of the one price and low price shoe-dealer, on seventh page.

THE WEATHER has been quite unfavorable during most of the month now closing—the severe cold, frequent storms, and high winds, rendering it necessary to give stock extra feed and attention. The sudden changes throughout this region have been anything but comfortable to human bipeds; but, as "misery loves company," it may console some to learn that the South has not escaped—it having been impossible for even the South Carolinians to *secede* from cold weather. It is hoped that with the advent of April, we shall have brighter skies and a more balmy atmosphere.

THE WHEAT CROP AT THE WEST.—Though it is yet too early in the season to learn much in regard to the prospect of the wheat crop of this region, we have some favorable reports from the West and Southwest. For instance, the St. Louis Republican of recent date says:—"The farmers of Illinois have every reason to be satisfied with the appearance of the wheat crop at this time. We have reliable information from more than twenty counties of Southern Illinois, giving assurance that during the past ten years the wheat fields in March have never appeared so promising as now. The growth is admirably well set, covers the ground well, is healthy and strong, encouraging large expectations of full granaries at the close of the season. The amount sown last fall was unusually large, and 1861 bids fair to be as distinguished in Illinois for the affluent wheat harvest, as was 1860 for the plethoric corn crop in Central and Northern Illinois."

N. Y. STATE FAIR.—*Trial of Farm Implements and Machinery.*—The Executive Committee of the State Ag. Society transacted some important business at its meeting in Syracuse on the 21st inst. It was decided to hold the next Annual Fair at Watertown, on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of September next—a compliance with the usual requirements of the Society as to grounds, buildings, necessary local expenses, &c., having been guaranteed by a committee of citizens. The fine Fair Grounds of the Jefferson Co. Society are to be occupied, and also an adjoining tract, so that there will be ample space and good conveniences for a large exhibition. The location is regarded as perhaps the best that could be designated off the Central Railroad, as Watertown is said to have a larger number of commodious and well kept hotels than any other town of its population in the State, and possesses other advantages. As the producers of Northern New York are generally progressives, we predict that, if the weather proves favorable, (and the time designated seems right for it,) the exhibition will be creditable to itself and well attended.

—At the same meeting the Executive Committee made partial arrangements for a Trial and Exhibition of Farm Implements and Machinery, open to the competition of the world, which is to be made under the auspices of the Society the ensuing season—to commence in July or August, and continue two or three weeks. The design is to have a thorough and complete trial of the most important implements used in cultivating the soil, seeding, harvesting, and preparing crops for market—such as plows, cultivators and harrows, seeding machines, (drills and broadcast,); reapers and binders; mowers, horse rakes and power forks; horse powers, threshers, separators and corn shellers, also steam engines, ditching machines, &c. The location of the trial has not been decided, but either Syracuse, Auburn or Geneva will probably be designated. Such a trial as that contemplated must prove of great interest to both manufacturers and farmers, and, if conducted in the manner intended by the Committee, its results will be of vast benefit to the agricultural community.

THE SKANEATELES FARMERS' CLUB is an institution of long standing, widely and favorably known. It has been commended in this and other journals, and its example in holding frequent meetings for discussions, lectures, etc., (weekly during Winter, and monthly through the Summer, we believe,) cited as worthy of imitation. But we never appreciated the position, usefulness and influence of the Club,—or what it had done and was doing,—until last Saturday, when we had the pleasure of attending one of its regular meetings. Though we had heard of the progress of the Club, we hardly expected to meet a sufficient number of members and friends to fill a commodious hall, (which hall, by the way, is rented by the Club and contains more than the germ of a Library, Cabinet, &c.) Suffice it to say, now, that brief as was our visit, we saw and heard enough to satisfy us that the efforts and influence of the Club must largely redound to the benefit of individuals and community. Of the model village of Skaneateles, and surrounding country, we may have our say in future—only remarking, here, that we saw much to both worthy of note and commendation.

DECREASE OF FINE WOOL SHEEP IN MICHIGAN.—The Mich. Farmer gives an article from Mr. GEO. A. PEYERS, of Washtenaw, which states that there are at least five thousand fine sheep in that county than were held by farmers last year. He thinks when the coming clip of the State is marketed, "it will be many, yes, very many thousand pounds less than last season." Mr. P. also affirms that there is less wool in proportion to the number of sheep—that "the average clip this season will be from one-half pound to one pound *less per head* than last season, for the simple reason it is not on the sheep's back"—and concludes that wool must be from 9 to 12 cents per lb more this year than last to make the coming clip average with the preceding one in amount of money. The editor of the Farmer adds that Washtenaw "has always stood first for a greater produce of wool than any other county in Michigan; but during the past year the fine wool flocks have been culled very freely for sheep to take to Texas, Iowa and Missouri." It is also said that this culling process was extended to other counties in the State.

MANAGEMENT OF HAY.—At a recent meeting of a Farmers' Club in Mass., where hay was the topic of discussion, it was decided unprofitable to mow less than a ton of hay to the acre, and injudicious to rake hay designed for horses with a horse rake, on account of the dust. Swamp or low land hay needs more drying than that grown on drier ground, but there is such a thing as drying hay too much. One man, who dried rowen clover seven days, found nothing would eat it, while that cured in half the time was well relished. Hay when housed green should be kept by itself, if it is expected to cure well. When green and dry hay are mixed together, the green undergoes fermentation, and the whole is induced to mold. None but cattle of perverted tastes prefer moldy to bright hay. Two quarts of rock salt sprinkled on a ton of hay is about the right quantity in packing.

POINTS OF A GOOD OX.—At a recent Legislative Agricultural Meeting in Boston, Mr. SHELDON, of Wilmington, gave his rule of judging a good ox, as follows:—"You should stand before him and be sure he has a fine hazel eye, large nostrils, long from the eye to the nostril, broad at and above the eyes, rather slim horns, toss straight out before him, straight in the knees, bosom full, back straight, and ribs round and wide as his hips. If you find these points, said the speaker, you need not ask of what breed he is, but if you want one, buy him. He said that he had found that a black-eyed ox was not to be depended on, as he will kick and be ugly, while a short headed ox will start quick from the whip, but he will soon forget it."

REPORTED CURE FOR GLANDERS.—In the columns of our exchanges during the past few weeks, we have frequently observed an item, purporting to emanate from the "Official Gazette," of Turin, which states that somebody in Sardinia has discovered a *never failing* cure for this dread disease. The remedy is composed of arsenic and strychnine, and it may be all correct, but our latest Veterinary journals do not make any mention of this remedial agent. We doubt not that, if administered in sufficient quantity, it will meet the requirements of the patent medicine sent out by a Western quack, and "if once used no other medicine will be taken." Curing the glanders by killing the horse is not just the thing wanted, however.

ABOUT MATCHING HORSES.—An experienced horseman, H. K. SNOW, sensibly suggests that in matching horses it is far more important to select those of like qualities in gait, speed, and action, than to make looks the criterion. He says:—"A man explores the country for a hundred miles in circuit, in search of a horse to match one he already owns, and imagines he has got a good match when he has found one merely of like size and color. No such thing, he has only spoiled both. If dissimilar in the qualities which constitute a match, by uniting them together in service, he diminishes, instead of increasing, their value, since each will be forced into the service of the other."

A PATRIARCHAL HORSE.—*Wilkes' Spirit* says—"We have given several instances of horses which had attained a great age before they died, but we have just come upon an account of one to whom those we have mentioned heretofore were comparatively colts. The horse in question was a small black Galloway, eleven hands high, and he was a resident of a small village near Haddington, in Scotland. He was foaled in 1720, and at the time of his death he was 69 years old. Moreover, he was hale as well as old. A few weeks before his death he trotted for several hours at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and fed well on his oats and hay to the last."

HEAVY AND HANDSOME STEERS.—Our attention has just been attracted by the passage through the street of a beautiful yoke of Devons, gaily decked with ribbons. On inquiry we learn that they are twin steers, 4 years old, weigh 4,496 lbs., and the property of Mr. MOSES SMITH, of Brighton, near this city, by whom they were bred and fattened. They are well matched, and decidedly extra in other respects.

A COLT BY CHARLESTON.—This celebrated American horse, which was taken to England by Mr. TEN BROECK for racing, and was afterward turned over to the breeders, has bred a horse colt from the mare Contraction, by Emilius. This mare is the dam of Underhand, a flyer for a little one. We will now be able to see of what stuff our racers are made.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

IN our last we described a few of the best bulbous plants, and also gave such brief directions for their culture as we deemed most important. We will now name some of the most popular herbaceous *Biennials* and *Perennials*.

Herbaceous plants are such as have a soft, succulent stem, not woody, like a shrub, partially or entirely dying to the root every winter, and starting from the root every spring. They are *Perennial*, flowering for several years, generally commencing to do so the second season, and *Biennial*, which live and flower for two or three years, then die, like the Hollyhock. They can be perpetuated by dividing the roots. We have not space for a list of Herbaceous plants, but we will name a few, as a guide for the purchaser the present spring, and will extend our remarks on this class at the time of flowering, noticing each one as it comes into bloom.

The *Aconitum*, or Monkshood, is a desirable blue flower for the border, growing in spikes two or three feet long. There are several varieties, and the whole family are poisonous.

Antirrhinum, or Snap-Dragon, is a very pretty border flower, blooming the first year, but better the next season. The roots may be divided, but it grows so well from seed there is not much occasion for this, unless to preserve a particularly fine flower.

Aquilegia, or Columbine, is an old favorite garden flower, and some of the new double varieties are very fine. They are of a great variety of colors, and should be grown in beds or masses.

Campanula, or Bell-Flower, is a very interesting family of flowers, including one of our oldest garden ornaments, the Canterbury Bells.

Delphinium, or Larkspur, is well known. There are many superb varieties. Some of them grow five or six feet in height, and of the most brilliant blue color imaginable.

Dianthus, Pink, includes the Carnations, Picotees, Garden and Chinese Pink, and the Sweet William. All but the Carnation are of easy culture, and succeed well with common garden culture. Some of the new varieties of the Chinese Pinks are exceedingly large and fine.

The *Phloxes* deserve a place in every bed or border of Herbaceous plants. There is almost an endless variety, and by a proper selection of varieties a show of bloom may be had from May until September. The late blooming sorts are the largest and the most beautiful. Roots can be obtained at most of the nurseries.

The *Pansy* is an old favorite. It will flower the first autumn from seed sown in the spring, and keeps over the winter without protection. Of late years we have grown them in this country exceedingly fine.

In our next we will give descriptions of some of the best Annuals.

DETERIORATION OF FRUIT TREES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In your issue for 9th of March, there appears an article under the above captious heading, from Mr. W. ELDER, of Philadelphia. I would much rather pass by without notice all such senseless twattle, did he not so directly point his sharp pen at a vocation that I have been brought up in—have followed for a living for half a century, and hope to remain while life continues—a farmer. I have read many sensible articles from his prolific pen, on Gardening and kindred subjects, and believe I have profited some from his generally lucid and plain instructions. But this *stereotyped* phrase of, "Farmers neglect their trees," is so frequently made use of by persons ignorant of the subject, and such as never have either planted or cared for trees all their lives, but simply expect the farmers to furnish them with the fruit, in abundance and cheap, that I am sorry to see Mr. E. take this untenable heading, and then try to reason or argue on so great a fallacy. Because our fruit trees won't bear, the farmer must bear the blame, and be charged with "neglecting his trees," forsooth!

A few extracts from his article will show the drift of the whole.

He says:—"The cause of the deterioration of tree fruits are, the excessive cropping of the orchards by grain growing farmers, with but a scanty supply of manures," &c. And again, "The matter taken up by the descending roots from the sub-soil, gives strength and solidity to the trees, and acidity (?) to their fruits; while the surface soil gives luxuriance to the trees, and mellowness, sweetness, and flavor to their fruits." Query: Will sour apples produce sweet fruit, by having their roots kept near the surface; or, will sweet apple trees produce sour fruit by permitting their roots to penetrate the sub-soil?

Again, in "pruning, farmers do not prune their fruit trees to remove too great a crop, nor do they scrape off moss and rough bark to save the trees from becoming bark bound, nor wash them with solutions to ward off insects and sun-stroke (?) and so their fruit dwindles into insignificance." I admit, "we are never too old to learn," and so I suppose if we want fruit, we must now wash, scrub, prune the "excess of fruit"—dig, delve, manure, &c., according to instructions. Suppose, however, that we have done all this and more, years ago, and still no fruit! What next?

E. goes over the old story again, and says "*the causes of the scarcity of fruits* are deterioration and ruin of old orchards by neglect," &c. What if the cold winters kill the trees; would this be occasioned by neglect?

Again, he tells us, "when farmers' minds become as strongly imbued with the importance of fruit tree culture, as they are now with politics, then the country will be studded with flourishing and profitable orchards." A consummation devoutly to be wished. But, are farmers' minds imbued with politics, to the exclusion of other *profitable* business? No sir, I deny the soft impeachment. A good farmer "has other fish to fry." He has little time, and less inclination, for political disquisitions. About all his care for politics is to go to the election once or twice a year, to hand in his ticket, given him no doubt by some office seeker of "our party," "all right," &c. That there are politicians in the ranks of the farmer, we know very well, but are they *good farmers?* Probably these are the ones referred to by Mr. E. They are a small class, "few and far between."

In this section of the country, Eastern Pennsylvania, apples have been any thing but a *paying crop* since the cold winter of 1834 and '5, while before that time, every alternate year our trees were over loaded. Those well cared for, and those not cared for, growing in fence corners, in out of the way places, or in cultivated, cropped, or sod ground, all the same. Now the case is different, cared for or not,—*no fruit*. In Western Pennsylvania, York State, and other sections of the country, there was an abundance of apples last year. Did the farmers in those regions *all care properly for their trees?* and do we in our section *all neglect them?* The idea is absurd.

I know of orchards that have been treated in the best manner as recommended, to make them fruitful, as barren as the fig tree of old! Other orchards again were planted and left to nature to tend, and yet these *uncared* for trees occasionally bear a fair crop of fruit—twice as much as those well attended to. Can your correspondent point his finger to any one orchard that has been scientifically treated, bearing *profitable crops of fruit in a neighborhood where neglected* trees bear none? I trow not. Farmers generally are not quite so ignorant as not to see that apples at a dollar a bushel *would pay, if* care in tending their trees would bring about that *desideratum*. But, at least in this section, they have have too long "had their labor for their pains," to be easily gulled with new theories. Why should extra care *now* produce fruit, when years since, care or no care, would still bring an abundance? Why should some sections of the country produce fruitful trees *now, without* attention, while in other sections nothing but failure meets us in any and every mode of treatment? Of course these questions are much easier asked than answered. Will Mr. E. try and unriddle the mystery!

The cause for this barren state of our fruit trees must, I think, be sought for in the air, and not in the earth. The elements may no doubt have something to do with it. Our climate is variable, consequent on the destruction of our forests, giving an uninterrupted sweep of the winds,—one day from the Gulf of Mexico, the next from the ice-bound frozen ocean in the North. Another cause may be the increase of insects, consequent on the destruction of birds, and their natural harbor, the forests. *Sudden changes* of atmospheric influences are far more destructive to vegetation than continued cold. In this section our peaches are all frozen in the wood, as usual. The 13th of January we had the thermometer down to *eleven degrees* below zero, in the morning. A week later it went up to fifty-one degrees, at noon. February 7, at noon, it was up to forty degrees; next morning down to *four* degrees below zero. March 3d, as high as eighty-three degrees, at noon; and four days after, down to sixteen degrees! Such high temperature starts the sap in trees, and a sudden "cold snap" then does the mischief. We do not believe that it is in the power of mortal man to make our orchards fruitful as of yore, or, at least, that could have made them so for the last twenty or twenty-five years. The conditions that have been so inimical may change, and our trees again become fruitful. We "live in hope," and continue to plant trees more than ever before, and it may be—at least we hope so—that an overruling Providence will again, in His good time, crown our labors with success.

When such unjust aspersions, Mr. Editor, are being hurled against the "bone and sinew" of the country, it is but just and right that the farmer should have the privilege of exposing the injustice of the charge. And I hope Mr. ELDER will in future give us the information *how* to make our trees fruitful, instead of firing "random shots," that are as likely to hit the innocent as the guilty, thus doing more harm than good. J. B. GARBER.

Columbia, Pa., March, 1861.

TAKE CARE OF THE FRUIT TREES.

WHAT pays better than our orchards? What is more neglected? I beg to suggest that the orchard don't pay in consequence of the neglect, but in spite of it, and I assert that the orchards that receive the most care, or rather the *best*, pay the largest profits. The least that any honest man, I came very near saying, could do for the friends (the trees) that serve him so faithfully, is to thin the branches when they are thick, without hacking off the big limbs; stir the soil carefully, without injuring the roots; remove the moss and rough bark, without injuring the skin; and apply sufficient manure to keep the soil good, "*without fraud or other delay.*" The trimming should be immediately performed, there is no time after "the ground settles, and the rest of the prescription in six hours thereafter."

REMEMBER YOUR FAILINGS.—If you wait till "next week," you will wait till next year, and in the meantime you will be doing what "won't pay" half as well. If orchards, like horses, would back up at once, and refuse to go at all, *unless they got their feed*, I am thinking the women would make a fuss if the men didn't start. But the poor, patient tree will make a desperate effort to bear right in the face of contumely and abuse. I wish to goodness that a little of the spirit of South Carolina would get into the russets. I wish all of *us* who neglect our orchards, had to eat dumplings for a whole year, filled with potato balls, and pies and apple sauce compounded of onions and horse-radish. I tell you *solemnly*, that "*retributive justice*," according to my understanding of it, demands it!

It is a *crime*, and nothing short, to cripple, by *neglect even*, any of the bounties prepared by Providence for the human race. You can read about the *unjust steward* in Luke xvi chap., 1st to 12th verses.

THE WOMEN OUGHT TO REBEL!—We've no right to ask them to bake and steam and stew eternally, when a better flavored dish, all prepared, can be found on a pear, peach, plum, apple or cherry tree. Read what Dr. HALL says, and there is, perhaps, no higher medical authority among us:

"There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful, and more universally loved than the apple. Why every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every family lay in from two to ten or more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries.

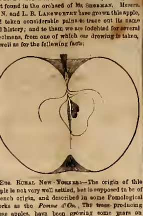
A raw, mellow apple, is digested in an hour and a half; while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful dessert which can be placed on the table, is a baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions, more effectually than the most approved medicines.

If families could be induced to substitute the apple, sound, ripe, and luscious, for the pies, cakes, and candies, and other sweetmeats with which their children are too often indiscreetly stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctor's bill in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for a whole season's use."

BEETS AND BAGAS ARE AT A DISCOUNT,—for who will raise these in our dry climate for cattle, when apples are just as good, and cost but half as much. Every animal should have a supply of *succulent* food every day or so during winter, for medicinal and nutritive purposes, and the orchards, if attended to, will meet that want.—H. T. B.

A FINE RUSSET APPLE.

FOR several years past we have known of a very delicious little russet apple, grown on what is called the Ridge Road, within a few miles of this city. It has been called *Sherman's Pomme Gris*, having been first found in the orchard of Mr. SHERMAN. Messrs. H. N. and L. B. LANGWORTHY have grown this apple, and taken considerable pains to trace out its name and history; and to them we are indebted for several specimens, from one of which our drawing is taken, as well as for the following facts:



EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The origin of this apple is not very well settled, but is supposed to be of French origin, and described in some Pomological works as the *Pomme d'Or*. The trees producing these apples, have been growing some years on the SHERMAN farms, in the town of Greece, in this county, as the *Pomme Gris*, which is an entirely different apple, both in color and flavor.

This apple is a little less than ordinary medium size, a little conical in shape, of the general appearance of the Golden Russet, but has a brighter and smoother surface. The stem short and set in rather a deep cavity; the calyx is in a delicate and rather deep basin. Its great value consists in its crispness and absence of the *corkiness* of the russet family, and its peculiar flavor, which is pungent, spicy, and not unlike the Seckel Pear.

The tree is a good grower and fair producer,—the fruit growing in "ropes," varying in size, but large and small, always ripening, and of equally good flavor.

It is a long keeper, and good from December to May, and there is no apple in our catalogues that will bring as high a price among connoisseurs. L.

TREES.—TIMELY HINTS.

As the season is near at hand when fruit trees are to be purchased, if not already obtained, and transplanted, a few suggestions will not be out of place, as selection, transplanting, and after-care, are of more importance than most people imagine.

First, Select none but the best approved kinds, of thrifty growth, as one good healthy tree is worth more than half a dozen poor scrubby ones. Some men are always satisfied with cheap trees, some refuse lot that a good nurseryman would not sell at any price, but consign to the flames. Such trees are a nuisance on any man's farm. "Get the best," should be the motto with every one in selecting fruit trees, and in the end the extra cost and trouble will be amply repaid in the early return of an abundant harvest of rich fruit. I have seen enough poor scrubby trees set to convince me that they should be rejected by the "speculator" even, who says he sets trees merely for the name of it, not for the fruit, for a man of sense, (and there are many such,) would prefer to purchase a farm with no fruit trees on it, rather than one with a lot of "cullings" cumbering the ground.

Second, After your trees are obtained, see that they are set as they should be, in well prepared soil. Ground planted to corn or potatoes last year, is best; yet all well tilled, dry land, free from grass, is a good place to plant trees. The soil for an orchard should be *rich*, and tilled deep, in order to furnish nutriment and moisture so essential to the growth of trees. Be sure to keep the roots of your trees fresh and moist until you are ready to set them, by keeping them well covered with earth. Set as soon as the ground settles, by digging holes large enough to receive all the roots properly; then remove all bruised roots, a portion of the branches, place the tree in its proper place, throwing the dirt gently in, placing it with the hand carefully around the roots, so nicely that no crevices be left unfilled; and when partly filled, press the earth gently around the tree, filling in the balance with less care, yet well, leaving the tree to stand about as deep as it did in the nursery. *Mulch* immediately, with coarse manure, three or four feet in diameter, to retain moisture so necessary for newly planted trees.

Third, When your trees are transplanted, do not think you have done all that you are to do; but if there is anything on your farm you watch with *jealous care*, let it be your young orchard. If the soil is not rich enough now, manure without delay, and repeat the operation until you are satisfied that the soil contains all the elements necessary to produce a vigorous growth. Keep the ground well tilled for several years, not a small space around the trees, but the entire surface; and your trees will grow more in one season than they will in three with grass and weeds around them. *You may let your cattle look toward your young orchard, but never let them get into it*, to gnaw and break your trees down; if you do, don't grumble because your careful neighbor has fine fruit.

In conclusion, I say watch your young orchard, cut off all cross branches, and form an open, open top by pruning carefully at the proper time. Remove all weeds and rubbish in the fall of the year, from your orchard, and then you will not be under the necessity of lamenting the loss of many fine trees "girdled by the mice." If you furnish shelter for the *enemy*, don't complain if you are compelled to ask advice through the "RURAL," and lose your trees in the bargain. J. L. S.

Chili Center, N. Y., 1861.

Horticultural Notes.

"THE FOX GRAPE.—This variety of grape abounds in all this region, and grows to great perfection. Formerly the fruit was permitted to 'ripe and rot,' as nothing worth, but latterly it has grown into notice, and is coming into general use. It has been found that the fox-like flavor, from which it takes its name, departs in the process of preparation for use. This grape makes an excellent pickle, if used before it is fully ripe. The ripe fruit makes the very best of preserves, and there is nothing better for pies. It also makes a most excellent wine. As it grows twice the size of other grapes, and flourishes in every place without difficulty, why should it not receive a larger share of attention? It is not troubled with blight, like other grapes; and its rich clusters rival those of Eschol. It is the spontaneous offering of Nature's bounty, and this very fact has caused us to slight the gift. Let every farmer turn his attention to the protection and propagation of this luscious fruit, and it will amply repay him for his care. It is strange that it has been so long neglected."

The above comes to us in a paper *marked*, which, we suppose, means please insert in the RURAL. Now, if any one cannot get a better grape than the *Fox*, and must have a grape of some kind, or——die, why we suppose they are justified in planting it and *eating it*, if they can accomplish such a feat, though we never could. But, this talk about the grapes of Eschol and the luscious Fox, is all nonsense, and as for cooking grapes, we don't think grapes were ever designed to be cooked or pickled. We don't believe the grapes of Eschol were ever made into pies, or pickles, or sauce.

NEW ENGLISH RHUBARB.—Baldry's Scarlet Defiance was awarded a First Prize, May 2d, 1860, by the Pomological Society of London, when eighteen varieties were exhibited; a portion of each kind was examined, baked, and also a portion examined green. The Society report that it is unquestionably a first-class variety, very stout in habit, medium in length; pulp deliquescent, high colored, and richly subacid. Excellent for market, as well as private growers.—*Gardeners' Monthly*.

Domestic Economy.

TOILET SOAP—AGAIN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Having seen an inquiry in a late issue of your paper, how to make "Toilet Soap," I will send my recipe, which has been tried and found good:—One and one-fourth gallons clear water; 5 lbs. of opodeldoc soap; ½ do. sal soda; 2 tablespoonfuls alcohol; 2 do. spirits of ammonia; 1 do. turpentine; 1 do. camphene; 1 do. powdered borax. Shave the soap fine, then boil all together until dissolved. If, after it is cold, you find it is not hard enough, melt again. Make it in any form you please. Color with Chinese vermilion. "The mode of scenting depends on your own judgment, as in cooking. I like sassafras. Try this recipe; I think you will like it.—LIDA B., *Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., O.*

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—If "L. M. C." wants a recipe for making soap, here is one I know to be good. We think it can't be beat. Take six pounds of sal soda; three pounds of unslaked lime; seven pounds of grease, and four gallons water. Put the soda, lime, and water, in a pot, boil until they are dissolved; let the dregs settle, pour off the liquid, throw away dregs, add the grease to the liquid, and boil till it is of the consistency of honey, then pour it off to cool; cut in cakes, or any shape you please; scent with anything you like.—FARMER'S WIFE, *Honeoye Falls*, 1861.

MIXTURE FOR A COUGH OR COLD.—Take one teacupful of flax seed and soak it all night. In the morning put into a kettle two quarts of water, a handful of liquorice root split up, one quarter of a pound of raisins broke in half. Let them boil till the strength is thoroughly extracted; then add the flax seed, which has been previously soaked. Let all boil half an hour more, watching and stirring, that the mixture may not burn. Then strain, and add lemon juice and sugar.

SPONGE CAKE.—One tumbler of white coffee-sugar; 1 do. of flour; 3 eggs. Stir the mixture thoroughly; bake 15 minutes, and you have a good cake.

CREAM CAKE.—One cup sweet cream; 1 do. sugar; 2 eggs; 1 cup of flour; 1 teaspoonful cream tartar; ½ teaspoonful soda.—MRS. L. S., *Little Valley, N. Y.*

A HINT TO MEDICINE TAKERS.—If any person who is obliged to take offensive medicine, would first take a bit of alum into the mouth, they could then take the medicine with as much ease as though it were so much sugar.—K., *Medina, N. Y.*, 1861.

AN INQUIRY ABOUT DOUGHNUTS.—Will some of the fairer part of creation inform RURAL readers (W. in particular,) how to prevent doughnuts from absorbing too much of the *lard* they are *fried in*, and whether the free use of eggs will prevent it.—W., *Rochester, N. Y.*, 1861.

REMEDY FOR SORES.—Of a great many cures for both man and beast, I have never met with one equal to wild black cherry bark steeped in water, for sores. It is remarkable for cleansing and healing. Several great cures have been performed of late.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

A WORD TO GROCERS.—Always keep the purest Saleratus to be found in the market. Your customers should be able to supply themselves with a perfectly pure and healthful article. D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus will give perfect satisfaction to the most fastidious housekeeper. Manufactured and for sale at wholesale by D. B. DE LAND & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Horticultural Advertisements.

CHERRY SEEDLINGS.—Cherry Trees, two years old. Apricots two years old. Also, a general assortment of Nursery Stock, as reasonable rates. R. WHITE & CO., 556-3t Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE FOR CASH.—2,000 1 year old Peach Trees, healthy and stocky, 3 to 4 feet high, $40 ꝑ 1,000, 1,000 1 year do, selected, 3½ to 6 feet high, $6 ꝑ 100, $50 ꝑ 1,000; 5,000 1 year old Weeping Willow 4 feet high, $10 ꝑ 1,000; 2 year old Plum on Peach Stocks, $10 ꝑ 100. HARVEY CURTIS, March 23, 1861. Owego Nursery, Tioga Co., N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE.—100,000 strong plants of Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry. 40,000 Isabella Grape plants, 2 and 3 years old. Cherry Trees, 2 and 3 yrs old. Also, a large supply of the Small Fruits, and other Nursery Stock. Apply to or address JAYNE & PLATMAN, Dresden, Yates Co., N. Y.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.'S LEADING varieties of NATIVE and FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for Vineyard Culture, at low prices.
☞ Send for full Descriptive Catalogue and Prospectus.
T. M. YOUNGLOVE, Sec'y. G. H. WHEELER, Pres't.
JOHN F. WEBER, Sup't.
Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1861. 583-4t

NEW HARDY GRAPES.—We are prepared to furnish one year old vines, (true to name,) of most of the new Grapes. Also, New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry, this spring, at prices to suit the times. Also, a fine large sized Hop Tree, which will bear hops the coming season. Price list sent to all applicants free. A. W. POTTER & CO., Grape Lawn, Knowlesville, Orleans Co., N. Y.

GREAT AUSTIN SHAKER STRAWBERRY.—The price of this mammoth variety will be reduced this spring to $2 per dozen, or $10 per hundred. Delivered in rotation as ordered. The Great Austin was exhibited last year in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Albany, and acknowledged to be the most beautiful, and to average the largest and most productive of any Strawberry in cultivation. A liberal discount to those who purchase by the thousand. Orders addressed to either 583-4t
CHAUNCY MILLER, Shaker Trustee, Albany, N. Y., or
WM. S. CARPENTER, 463 Pearl Street, New York.

IMPORTED FRENCH STANDARD PEAR TREES.—To arrive per ship "Pellonia," from Havre, a splendid collection of Standard Pear Trees, containing none but the most approved varieties, selected expressly for us, from the largest Nurseries in France, consisting in part as follows:—Bartlett, Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre d'Anjou, Winter Nelis, &c.
An excellent opportunity is now offered to Farmers, Market Gardeners, and Amateur Cultivators, to obtain a choice assortment of Fruit Trees of the above well known varieties.
Priced list of the above, together with other Nursery Stock, Bulbs, &c., forwarded on application, by
SPOONER & CO., Nurserymen and Florists,
583-4t. Jamaica Plain Nurseries, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

NATIVE EVERGREENS—6 to 18 inches high, packing free, $4 to $8 ꝑ 1,000.
D. L. SIMMONS & CO., Colborne, C. W.
584-3t

PEAR SEEDS! PEAR SEEDS!!—A prime lot for sale at $1,50 per pound, by H. F. HOLMAN, March 18, 1861. [584-4t] Geneva, N. Y.

DOOLITTLE IMPROVED BLACK CAP RASPBERRY.—A few thousand choice plants for sale on reasonable terms. Address G. F. WILCOX, Fairport, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to SELL FRUIT TREES.—We wish to employ a number of experienced and trustworthy men to sell trees, &c., from our Nurseries at liberal wages.
WHOLESALE DEALERS furnished with Nursery Stock of all descriptions at the *lowest wholesale rates*.
HOOKER, FARLEY & CO.,
584tf Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

NURSERYMAN WANTED.—A man who is thoroughly competent to take the entire supervision of a Nursery. If he has a family, a house can be furnished him on the premises. Apply to or address
584tf JAMES CHAPPELL, Rochester, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES—Cultivated at the New England Grape Nursery, Bridgeport, Conn., WM. PERRY & SON, Proprietors. Ours are *large*, varieties *reliable*, and *prices lower* than the *lowest*. Delaware $3,00 per dozen, Concord, large two year old vines, $25,00 per hundred. Send two three cent stamps (the cost,) and get our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Hardy Native Grape Vines, or one cent and get Wholesale Catalogue. 584-2t

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, BULBS, &c.
APPLE TREES! Standard and Dwarf, best kinds.
PEAR TREES! do do., good assortment.
CHERRY TREES! do do.
PEACH TREES! One year old—fine trees.
GRAPE VINES! Native and Foreign,—a fine stock,—including a quantity of *extra strong plants, for immediate fruiting*.
CURRANTS! GOOSEBERRIES! RASPBERRIES!
BLACKBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES! RHUBARB, &c. &c.
EVERGREENS! DECIDUOUS TREES! SHRUBS, &c.
NORWAY SPRUCE! American Arbor Vitæ for Hedges and Screens.
ROSES! Climbing, Hybrid, Perpetual and Moss,—a fine assortment.
Bulbous Roots! Lilies! Gladioli, &c.
A large assortment of the best.
BEDDING PLANTS.—A fine assortment of the best varieties,—together with many other nursery articles for sale cheap.
Send for Catalogues. T. C. MAXWELL & BROS.,
March 12, 1861. [584-3t] Geneva, N. Y.

SHADE TREES FOR SALE.—1,000 Horse Chestnut Trees, 6 to 12 feet high, $25,00 per 100 standing, and $31,00 do. delivered at Depot, in Palmyra, with straw matting on tops, well secured. Roots are safe on cars without mats, for 1,000 miles travel in April, and to middle of May.
583 BURR BUTLER, Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.—Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Union Village, Northern Muscadine, Crevelling, Catawba, Isabella, Clinton, &c., at the very lowest rates.
FAHNESTOCK & BAKER.
Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861. 583-6t

CRANBERRY PLANTS!—2,000,000 *Cultivated Cranberry Plants*, of the celebrated Cape Cod and Bell varieties, now being taken up for planting, for sale at *low prices*.
THE CRANBERRY CULTURIST, a treatise on the Culture of the Cranberry both marsh and upland. Sent, pre-paid, on receipt of 12 cents in postage stamps. Apply to
WM. H. STARR, East New London Nurseries,
583-2teow New London, Conn.

DOWNER'S PROLIFIC SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.—This splendid new variety, said to surpass even the Wilson in productiveness and in quality equal to the best, we now place within the reach of every body who may desire them, viz., on the receipt of One Dollar we will deliver by mail into the hand of the purchaser 25 LIVE PLANTS, any distance under 3,000 miles. Also, Wilson's and Peabody's Seedlings at 50 cents per dozen, by mail, or $2 per thousand, delivered to R. R. Co., at Macedon depot. I. W. BRIGGS & SON,
583-3t Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.—We have a large assortment of very fine Shade and Ornamental Trees for Lawns, &c., comprising among them
Weeping Poplars, Purple Beech,
" Mountain Ash, Oak Leaved Mountain Ash,
Willow, New American Weeping, Cut Leaved Birch,
Weeping Elms, viminalis,
" Kilmarnock do., Double Flow'g Horsechestnut,
" Rosemary Leaved do, Red do do
FAHNESTOCK & BAKER.
Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861. 583-6t

TOLEDO NURSERIES.—We offer for sale this Spring our usual Nursery Stock, comprising
APPLE TREES, 5 to 7 feet, at $80 per 1,000.
PEARS, Standard, 1 and 2 years, $20 to $27 per 100.
Do Dwarf, 2 " $12 to $22 "
PLUM TREES, 2 years, $27 per 100.
Do do. Peach bottoms, $10 per 100.
CHERRIES, fine, 5 to 7 feet, $15 per 100.
PEACHES, 1 year from bud, $8 per 100.
With a large stock of Small Fruits, such as Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Lawton Blackberries, &c., all at the lowest rates. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER.
Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861. 583-6t

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE.—The largest Cabbage in the world,—they have been grown weighing 62 lbs, and averaging over 30 lbs. *by the acre!* A package of over 1,000 seed, with directions for cultivation, 25 cents, five packets, $1,00. Circulars containing an engraving of this and the Mason and Stone Mason, with recommendations of men who have raised them by the acre, and had *every plant head hard*, tender and very sweet,—gratis. Stone Mason and Mason, with directions for cultivation, 35 cents each, per ounce. Hubbard Squash (of this I was the original introducer,) 15 cents for about 50 seed. *All seed warranted to reach each purchaser.*
583-6t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

EVERGREEN TREES.
Norway Spruce 1 ft. stocky and well furnished $40 ꝑ 1000
Do. 1½ feet " " " $60 "
Do. 2 feet " " " $70 "
Scotch and Austrian Pines, 10 to 12 inches, $60 ꝑ 1,000.
Do. " " 18 " $70 "
Also, Balsam Firs, White Cedar, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Swedish Juniper, Corsican Pines, &c. All of the above three times transplanted.
Fine Trees of the above, proper size for retailing, and all sold to suit the times.
Nurserymen and venders dealt with liberally.
583-6t FAHNESTOCK & BAKER,
March 7, 1861. Toledo, Ohio.

15,000 LINNÆUS PIE PLANT.
FREEMAN & BROTHERS
WOULD call the attention of Nurserymen, Market Gardeners, and others, to the large stock of this superior variety, which will be sold
$35 per 1,000.
$4 per 100,
LARGE, STRONG PLANTS. ALSO
Brinkle's Orange Raspberry at $35 ꝑ 1,000; $5 ꝑ 100.
Second size, $30 ꝑ 1,000; $4 ꝑ 100.
582-4t] FREEMAN & BROTHERS, (Late H. C. FREEMAN,)
Ravenswood Fruit Garden and Nursery, Ravenswood, L. I.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.—60,000 Apple Trees of the most popular varieties. The trees are four years old, straight, thrifty and in good condition for removal. Would be glad to sell the entire lot to one or two persons, on such terms as would be satisfactory to the parties. The trees are very near to Frost's nursery in Rochester, and can be seen by calling on Thos. Smith, Francis St., near the premises. For further particulars address C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y.
Rochester, Feb. 14, 1861. 580-tf

GRAFTS AT $4 PER 1,000.—I offer for sale first class Apple Grafts, of popular varieties, at $4 ꝑ M. I have for sale No. 1 Plum, Pear, and Quince Stocks, and Peach Pits. T. T. SOUTHWICK, Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

FINE IMPORTED FLOWER SEEDS.
FOR SALE BY JAS. VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.
I HAVE this day (Feb. 19th,) received a fresh invoice of *FINE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS* from Europe, embracing some of the finest varieties ever offered to the lovers of flowers. Many are new and rare. Among them are the following:
STOCKS—*Ten Week*—New Largest Flowering, 8 colors separate, or mixed—Emperor, large flowered. *Brompton*, (Winter)—Sulphur Yellow, new.
ASTERS—Globe Flowered, Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet Flowered, Truffaut's Perfected, 18 colors, either separate or mixed, La Superb, New Crown, 4 varieties, separate colors, or mixed, Ranunculus Flowered, Chrysanthemum Flowered, 9 colors, separate or mixed; New Giant Emperor.
BALSAMS—Rose Flowered, 12 colors, separate or mixed.
LARKSPUR—Double Dwarf Hyacinth Flowered, Stock Flowered.
HOLLYHOCKS—From Show Flowers.
MARVEL OF PERU—Eight varieties.
SWEET PEAS—Seven varieties, separate colors.
PICOTEES—From Choice Flowers.
ANTIRRHINUM—Flower Alba, Striped, Brilliant Firefly, Galathe—each color separate or mixed.
CONVOLVULUS MINOR—Tri-Color; Splendens.
CONVOLVULUS MAJOR—Purpurea.
GAILLARDIA—Picta, Josephus, Alba Marginata.
GODETIA—Amoena, Wildenowii.
PHLOX DRUMMONDII—Scarlet, Leopoldi, Blue, white eye, Alba Oculata, (pure white, purple eye.) All of these separate, or mixed.
PORTULACCA—Alba Striata; Caryophyloides, rose, striped with deep carmine.
PANSIES—I quality, II quality, from red flowers, from striped flowers; from light flowers, violet bordered.
WALL FLOWER—Ten varieties.
SALPIGLOSSIS—Variabilis, largest flower; Dwarf, fine.
ALSO,—Calliopsis, Dianthus Chinensis, Aconitum Lycoctonum, Aquilegia, double, Bartonia Aurea, Campanula; Cobea Scandens, climber, Sweet William, best seed, Petunia, 8 varieties, Zinnia Elegans, many varieties.
Everlasting Flowers.
HELICHRYSUM, several varieties and colors. ACROCLINIUM, Roseum and Alba. AMARANTHUS, Bi-color and Tri-color. GLOBE AMARANTH, (Gomphrena,) Carnea, Rubra, and Aurea Superba, POLYCOLYMNA STUARTI, fine white flower, RHODANTHE MANGLESII, very fine, XERANTHEMUM, Coerulea and Compacta.
Ornamental Grasses.
Antoxanthum Gracile, Briza, Minima and Maxima, Lamarkia Aurea, Chloris Radiata, Eragrostis Elegans, Elymus Hystrix, Lagurus Ovatus, Pennisetum Longistilum, Stipa Pennata.
Vegetables.
Early French Short-Horn Carrot, Best Winter Savoy Cabbage, Early Winnigstadt Cabbage, German Cucumber, Very Long Green, Early Oval Rose Radish, Early Paris Cauliflower, Lenormand Cauliflower, very large, late, French Dwarf Solid Self-blanching Cauliflower, Lester's Perfected Tomato, Large Red Solid Tomato, Hubbard Squash, Yellow Sweet Turnip.
For the convenience of those who order seeds I will send any of the above, by mail, postage paid at 12 cents per package, when the order shall amount to 50 cents. When the order amounts to $1, one package extra may be ordered. For $2, three packages extra, and for $5, ten extra packages, all of which will be sent free of postage.
Novelties.
I have seeds of a few NOVELTIES well worthy of attention.
NEW DOUBLE ZINNIA, which is represented in Europe as almost as beautiful as a Dahlia. Ten Seeds for 25 cents.
DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII—Seeds, per package, 25 cents.
DIANTHUS LACINIATUS, 25 cents.
MIMULUS ROSEA PALLIDA, 25 cents.
PODOLEPIS AFFINIS, from Melbourne, finest of the species, 10 seeds per 25 cents.
EUCHARIDIUM GRANDIFLORA ALBUM, per package, 25 cents.
CALLIOPSIS CARDAMINEFOLIA HYBRIDA, 25 cents.
DIANTHUS CHINENSIS NANUS, VAR. ATROSANGUINEUS FLOWERED—brilliant and very hardy, 25 cents.
PHLOX DRUMMONDII RADOWITZII—dark rose, striped with white, 20 cents.

Ladies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

CHILDREN.

BY ASA ROGERS WATSON.

Yes, come ye little children,
With your frolic, and your noise, —
I love your lively prattle,
Ye merry girls and boys!

I'll cast my books beside me,
And mingle in your glee,
And all life's noisy tumult
Will then forgotten be.

Ye are my heart's bright sunshine,
Which chases from my brow
The shades of disappointment
That gather round it now

Man delves in sordid treasure,
It holds him in its thrall,
But ye, bright rays of heaven,
Make him forget it all

I hear your lisped accents,
And catch the struggling words, —
Each note is as harmonious
As is one of warbling birds.

Come, let me stroke your tresses!
Come, climb upon my knee!
There's room for half-a-dozen,—
Come, fairies, come to me!

Then come ye happy children! —
I wait your prattle here; —
And, with your soft caresses,
My gloomy feelings cheer!

I fain would kiss the roses
That blossom on your cheeks,
They are the sweet elixir
A wearied spirit seeks.

All would be void of music
Without your gladsome noise,
Come, come ye now, and cheer me,
Ye laughing girls and boys!

Philomont, Va., 1861.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

WOMAN — INCENTIVES TO DUTY.

Is it a well-proved fact that woman is an inferior existence;—that she never ascends to the highest pinnacle of intelligence, and takes the blessings which Heaven offers? Is her soul so dead that she never longs to drink from the deep fountain of intellectuality, at which her brother man satiates his thirst for immortal good?

With one earnest glance of life, all these interrogations arise, and a solution, either correct or incorrect, follows. In studying these living marvels, we find it to be an invariable fact, that the rays of intelligence which illuminate the human mind, are convergent in the mind of man, and divergent in the mind of woman. Man concentrates every ray of truth upon a specific object, until he can clearly see to perfectly accomplish that object. He perfects the thought that interests him most, and thereby makes proficiency in something. Woman's thoughts are seldom, if ever, brought to a focus; consequently there is not the requisite light in her mind to enable her to penetrate any intricate subject, and, therefore, she makes proficiency in nothing. The fault is not that Nature did not make an equal distribution of gifts, but that woman, by will and circumstance, has become almost incapable of excelling in anything useful. It is true that some, comparatively very few, have excelled in literature, science, and art, but these few have scrupulously obeyed the aspirations of the soul, and listened to the whisperings of genius as to the commands of a divinely commissioned teacher.

Another cause of the mental inferiority of woman is, that she allows herself to be attracted by every passing vanity, and instead of consulting the garden of the mind, she neglects it altogether, and spends the golden moments "in stooping the pinion back to earth, which beareth up to heaven."

It is the climax of folly for woman to complain of oppression, until she better improves the privileges that she now possesses. When the era shall arrive in which woman will walk just as far as permitted in the field of truth, then we shall see the gates opening into other, and more extended, avenues, that she may go on, and on, until she reaches the fountain of *perfect justice*. Worthiness will secure for her the longed-for equality! It is but seldom we find a woman who possesses genuine nobility of soul,—that sterling principle which causes her to be a purifying element in society,—and it is because she has so long stooped to the conformity of foolish and fashionable customs, that she is mentally deformed; and while she is being "*delightfully entertained*" in the gossiping circle, man is pursuing something useful, and increasing, therefore, the disparity of mind, and also position.

Impatience is another cause of woman ever being with the substrata of society. If, perchance, a glorious thought springs up in her mind, she cannot wait for its maturity, but, in her eagerness, she gives it to the world only half grown. She evidently cannot learn that a thought needs time, as well as nutriment, to complete its beauty and usefulness.

Man is not the opposer of the elevation of woman that is frequently supposed. How often have we heard good old orthodox people say that, "we can have all the religion we live for." Thus it is with woman, she can have all the rights for which she will live.

AMIE W.

Livonia, N. Y., 1861.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

ARE HOOPS UNCHRISTIAN, INDECENT?

As the discussion of the Dress Question has become quite general in the columns of the RURAL, why may I not claim a small space to defend the moderate use of hoops, as an article of dress.

A short time since, a Western Conference adopted resolutions that, "the wearing of hoops by females is inconsistent with a truly Christian character, — is by some considered indecent, and that therefore, we, as a Quarterly Conference, disapprove of the wearing of hoops by our female members." Through willfulness, or neglect, some of the sisters of the communion failed to obey this edict, and at a recent meeting, held in Montgomery County, Ohio, were consequently cut off from the Church, for it is stated in a Western journal, that the Bishop "forbade any one with hoops on to partake of the sacrament, affirming that they would not be welcome to the table of the LORD." I shall not discuss the propriety of religious societies making the wearing of hoops a bar to membership, for that is nobody's business but theirs. They have a perfect right to decide what shall be the qualifications of their members. They may resolve that "a man's boots shall weigh three pounds avoirdupois," and "his hat hold six quarts dry measure," or that a woman's "dress shall clear the ground four inches," and "sleeves come within six inches of the ends of her fingers," if they choose, and I will not complain. In this matter, at least, I believe in the "principles of non-intervention." But when a body of individuals — it matters not whether secular or religious — proclaims that "wearing hoops is inconsistent with a truly Christian character," and "indecent," thousands claim the right to inquire why? That the use of hoops is abused, is not denied. Tell us a fashion of dress that ever existed that was not abused. There is nothing "indecent" in the use of moderate sized hoops, the resolutions of a religious conference to the contrary notwithstanding. In behalf of a million American women, I deny the truth of the assertion. Nine-tenths of the whole civilized world will look upon it as an insult.

When hoops first came into fashion, they were looked upon by some with distrust; but they have advanced steadily, and are now worn almost universally in this country. Their advantages are so numerous, that when once worn they are never discarded. They enable a woman to make her dress assume a comely shape, without such *killing* loads as were formerly worn. They are light, agreeable, and very pleasant to walk in, as there is no fear of stepping on the dress; and, what is more important, *they do not injure the health*, like thin shoes, low-necked dresses, or short sleeves.

But I am drawing out this article too long. In conclusion I will say, that if these modern reformers wish to begin a crusade against dress, it will be better for them to take some more tenable ground.

Erie Co., N. Y., 1861. A. F. H.

WE noticed the resolutions, and the edict spoken of by our correspondent, circulating quite freely in the papers of the West, and at the time classed the entire story as the emanation of some knight of the quill whose stock of news was limited, and who found the wherewithal to "fill up" by thus creating a *sensation item*. The paragraphs were furnished with a location, and we looked for a denial, but have not seen it as yet. The whole matter, however, is one which will right itself, for both Conference and Bishop have over-stepped the authority conferred upon them. Neither the Bishop nor a Quarterly Conference has a right to make a new rule of membership of the Church, as this would be. This can only be done by the General Conference, which meets once in four years, and held its last session at Buffalo, in 1860. Neither can we conceive that a minister has any right to refuse the sacrament to a member of the church. Complaint must first be made for violation of discipline, then follows a trial, before a committee appointed for the purpose, and this committee must either condemn or acquit. Either party then has a right to appeal from the decision to the Quarterly Conference. It is best to have Bishops and Ministers, as well as other people, keep the laws.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THOSE "HARD TRUTHS."

See here, Mrs. Madam Farmer,— begging your pardon,—do you perceive what a *furore* you have stirred up among the *laboring* population? A regular "strike" is likely to result. Have you received any challenges, and do you understand the use of weapons?—any except the broom-stick, ladle, &c.? But probably you could deal justice with them. It seems to be supposed that you drive your girls about with the broom-handle, and cudgel them over the head with a pudding-stick, all the time "fretting and scolding," till, doubtless, you haven't a pound of flesh on your bones,—in short, a regular Old Blue Beard, perhaps, dragging them around by the hair, and shutting them up in some dark cellar, when they *do* happen to "burn the bread to cinders!" Merciless woman! No wonder you have trouble—it's evident enough the poor girls "have the hardest of it!"

One advises you to retire into a "knot hole;" another recommends "patience and sympathy." "If you were a good mistress, you would doubtless have good help." You, *probably* "went out to *service*" yourself once, and *that's* the reason why you are so "*hard*" on your poor girls.

You had better be more considerate, as lots of people have met with "reverses of fortune," and your own "*petted* daughters may share their mother's early fate." It would be ludicrous, and too bad, if you should not happen to have any daughters, on whom the consequences of your cruelty could descend.

Being somewhat ignorant of domestic et ceteras, I am at a loss to imagine what sort of work that "*meanest of all*" was, that you hired done, and then *did not pay for it!* That proves, "out and out," that you are a most unprincipled and unkind mistress, and do not deserve any help.

However, now Madam, will you take an old man's advice, and remember that *truths* are not always to be outspoken, especially "*hard* truths." I have read human nature a little, and standing, as I do, on neutral ground, I did not interpret your expressions as some have, and rather suspect that one reason why you have so much trouble, is because you are a poor hand to manage girls, being too indulgent and familiar, so that, finding you so easy, and kind, and forgiving, they become careless, and as the saying is, "run over you," as some will. But it is better to be too clever than on the other extreme; still, the "happy medium between the two extremes," would be the best policy, if you could arrive at that place. Not thinking of any bad place to send you, nor wishing your posterity any sad reverses, I will merely hope for better success for you in future.

COVEN HOVEN.

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A STRONG MINDED WOMAN ON BABIES. — A majority of babies, says Mrs. Swisshelm, are to their mothers what a doll is to a little girl—something to dress, a means of displaying odds and ends of finery, and exhibiting one's tastes. If infants were treated on the principle that a good farmer treats a lamb, goslings, chickens, pigs, &c., viz., well fed and kept warm, they would live and grow just as well-cared-for goslings live and grow, and we never knew one die. Dutch babies wear caps, and how could any lady of taste have her baby look like a Dutch baby? Just so; and Dutch babies generally live, laugh and grow fat, for they are "smothered in flannel" and feathers, and are kept all in a sweat. Dutch mothers do not keep their babies for model artist exhibitions. They cover them up, keep them warm and quiet, and raise a wonderful number of sturdy boys and girls. We treated our baby on the Dutch plan, and never lost a night's sleep with her.

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A CHEERFUL heart paints the world as it finds it, like a sunny landscape; the morbid mind depicts it like a sterile wilderness pallid with thick vapors, and as dark as the "Shadow of Death." It is the mirror, in short, on which it is caught, and lends to the face of nature the aspect of its own turbulence or tranquility.

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

OUR WORLD.

BY MINNIE KIRKWOOD.

"This world is not so bad a world
As some would like to make it,"
'Tis bright and beautiful, I'm sure,
If we'd but rightly take it.
It's smiles and sympathies, I ween,
Are things we all might court,
And if we only taste its good,
Quite sure am I we'll love it.

'Tis true, dark clouds may oft arise,
And render dim Hope's dawning,
But then, 'tis said the darkest hour
Is just before the morning
And should misfortune chance to wield
Her grief-stained lance, and sever
Some cherished tie, we still should cry
"*Nil desperandum*" ever

'Tis true, that friends may prove untrue,
And basely, too, deceive us,
Prosperity on us may frown,
And death, too, oft bereave us.
Perchance the tasks assigned to us
May always not be lightest;
But of the passing things of earth
We'll view the side that's brightest

We will not let each petty grief,
Or thoughts of coming morrow,
Disturb our peace and joy, till we
Are overwhelmed in sorrow
Life's ocean's waves may wreck our bark,
With Hope and Joy well freighted,
And what we've hoped and prayed for long,
Lost soon as 'tis created,

But we will ever bravely bear
All ills assigned to mortals,
For better days will surely dawn,
And when at Heaven's portals,
We'll find that those who wear the crowns
Most glorious and brightest,
Are they who here upon the earth
Bore burdens *not the lightest.*

Alfred University, N. Y., 1861.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

CALCULATION AND MISCALCULATION.

"WELL, then, my income for the year amounts to two hundred dollars,— not quite as much as I expected." So said Mr. NATHAN JONES, after casting up his accounts near the close of the year 184–.

Mr. JONES was a farmer, in possession of a title for one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, on which he had lived and labored some eight or ten years; and, though this was an advance upon the previous year, as the season had been propitious, he had anticipated a greater return, and consequently felt a little dissatisfied. It should be premised that it was a very rough country, requiring good management, and a good deal of hard labor, to make much more than a living, and that Mr. JONES had done well.

"If my farm was as large again," said he, "the family expenses being about the same, I could make four hundred dollars per year clear profit. This would soon enable me to pay for it, and then money would come into my pocket quite freely. Besides, neighbor SMITH wants to sell, and if we can agree, I think it would not be best to lose the opportunity, as I would purchase it rather than have it occupied by a disagreeable neighbor. True, it contains more land than I need, (one hundred and eighty acres,— nearly as much again as I want,) and I shall have to run in debt for the whole, as my present means will not enable me to stock it properly. It will make a very large farm, but 'nothing ventured, nothing gained.' I shall have to hire a great deal more than I have done, but then I can better afford it, my income will be so much augmented."

So reasoned Mr. JONES. Perhaps pride suggested that he would be accounted richer the more property he had in his possession, and that he would be of more consequence in society if he was the owner of the "Smith farm." And, as to running in debt for it, he had done the same thing in buying the farm he then owned, to the extent of more than half its value, and had removed the incumbrance. Be this as it may, the next time he saw Mr. SMITH he casually introduced the subject of the farm,— ascertained the lowest cash price,—and a few days after bought it, paying a good price for the same.

Mr. JONES was thought to be a thriving man, which, indeed, was true, so that he had no difficulty in mortgaging this last farm,— after paying down three hundred dollars, which was all the cash he had on hand,— to procure the money for Mr. SMITH, and early in spring he took possession. Now he wanted more stock, but stock was very high; no matter, he must have it at any price, as he expected the greatest addition to his income would be derived from this source. His money was gone, but he could not wait and raise it himself, so he bought it, and ran in debt for the whole. He hired a man by the month, and other help as he required it, and went vigorously to work. At the end of the year he found he had gained very little in reality, the interest and hired help taking nearly all except what was used for necessary improvements, so that his debts remained undiminished. The two following years he succeeded better, and his courage rose in proportion. As he was now doing a large business, he must live accordingly, and make a better appearance in society; consequently the house was repaired and refurnished, an elegant tea-set provided, a more extensive wardrobe, etc. He must have wagons, sleighs, and new harness,— in fine, Mr. JONES would "cut a dash" in the world.

In the house his wife found it necessary to have help, the family being larger than formerly; besides she visited and received visitors oftener, so that to do her own work was impossible. All this took money, and Mr. JONES knew it, but how could it be helped. At the next town meeting he hoped he should be elected to an office from which he would derive some profit, consequently he must not be afraid of a little expenditure. Sure enough, as good luck would have it, (ill luck rather,) he obtained a nomination and was elected. Once installed in his office he was frequently absent, when, of course, he could not superintend his business, and the work was well or indifferently done, as his hands were faithful, or the contrary. He soon grew remiss about laboring himself, his official duties lessening his taste for work; but, as he had money to meet present necessities, he flattered himself that he was doing very well, the more so, as the next year he obtained a more lucrative office.

Four or five years passed with no apparent change, but the family expenses, meanwhile, were far from being curtailed; and, as he was thought to be prosperous, he was expected to open his heart (purse-strings,) on all occasions when asked to aid any charitable undertaking. As the vulgar saying is, "he carried a high head," and people were not slow to take advantage of the circumstance. But how was it in reality? Of late years he had not kept his accounts with the same accuracy as formerly; he knew what he received, but the disbursements were quite another matter,— sometimes he knew and sometimes not, but one thing he must have known, that he could no longer keep pace with the demands upon his purse. It was perfectly natural that he should endeavor to keep it to himself as long as possible, the world being ever ready to criticise and judge harshly, often when it is undeserved, but all would not do, the truth had to be known at last. It was very unexpected, however, to all but the knowing ones. But when it became generally known, the smile of derision rose upon many a lip as they said, "Ah! that explains the prosperity of Mr. JONES; he has been doing a heavy business, but it seems it was with other people's money." The fact was he had been so extravagant, and, perhaps, arrogant, that few could sympathise with him in his difficulty. The property was sold and the debts paid, when but little remained; and now, when past the prime of life he removed to the West, there to commence the world anew.

How much better for Mr. JONES had he contented himself in his first situation, when he was doing as well as he could reasonably expect; but no, he wished to get rich quickly, and be somebody more than plain Mr. JONES, and basing his calculations for the future upon his circumstances as they then were, he failed, And no wonder, as he then hired little, but afterwards he paid out a large amount to this account yearly. Moreover, the family expenses were greatly increased, to which add extravagances and other extraordinary expenses, and it will cease to be surprising. And herein is the great difficulty with too many of our farmers; they undertake too large a business for their capital,—hurry and drive to do a good deal, only half doing what they attempt, and in the end find they have been at work on the wrong principle. Whatever we undertake should be well done, without being too particular, and then, if we are satisfied with small profits, there is no danger of falling as in the case before us.

The main facts in the above are but too true, in the minor details, only, perfect accuracy was not attempted. C. A. F.

South Gilboa, Scho Co., N. Y., 1861.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

TRAVEL.—RAILROADS vs. STEAMBOATS.

How often have I been struck with the different sensations we experience in traveling by the cars or steamboats. If we are accustomed to live retired lives, we notice them all the more. Enter a crowded car, and almost before you can reach a seat, if you are so fortunate as to find a vacant one, the iron horse gives a fierce neigh and starts on his journey, making a din and clatter which wakes up your ideas thoroughly. Look around you, and every one else seems animated. You cannot remain uninterested amid the lively discussions going on. Politics, sheep raising, foreign news, and the markets, are successively disposed of. Every faculty of your mind seems roused to unusual activity. But after a time you reach the steamboat landing, and soon transfer yourself to the cabin. After the usual bustle, the boat gets under weigh, and goes gliding quietly down the lake. You look around; some of the passengers are quietly reading, some of the matter-of-fact ladies are talking over their family matters, as coolly as if they were seated in their parlors at home. Seat yourself by an open window, and look out on the blue waters and the distant shore, and if you have an element of reverie or poetry in your nature, it will then, if ever, assert its power. You may forget the weary round of care which has, perhaps for a long time, shut you out from communion with nature, and for a brief hour you may taste this pure pleasure again.

These two modes of traveling also suggest to my mind two different types of men. Take the downright business man, who is never so much at his ease as when he has a great many irons in the fire, and who enjoys himself in proportion to the number of his cares, and he always reminds me of a locomotive attached to an express train. Then, again, the quiet, conscientious man, whom no ill-fortune can deprive of a certain amount of enjoyment, because he finds his pleasures more in spiritual than in material things, and the tranquil course of his life reminds me of a journey on the bosom of the placid lake.

Geneva, Wis., 1861. B. C. D.

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HEART-POWER.—A man's force in the world, other things being equal, is just in the ratio of the force and strength of his heart. A full-hearted man is always a powerful man; if he be erroneous, then he is powerful for error; if the thing is in his heart, he is sure to make it notorious, even though it may be a downright falsehood. Let a man be ever so ignorant, still if his heart be full of love to a cause, he becomes a powerful man for that object, because he has heart-power, heart-force. A man may be deficient in many of the advantages of education, in many of those niceties which are so much looked upon in society; but once give him a good strong heart that beats hard, and there is no mistake about his power. Let him have a heart that is full up to the brim with an object, and that man will do the object, or else he will die gloriously defeated, and will glory in his defeat. Heart is power.—*Spurgeon.*

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THE CULTURE OF SORROW.— Nearly all sorrow, while it lasts, depresses action, destroys hope, and crushes energy; but it renders sensitiveness more acute, the sympathies more genial, and the whole character less selfish and more considerate. It is said that in nature, but for the occasional seasons of drouth, the best lands would soon degenerate; but these seasons cause the lands to suck up from the currents beneath, with the moisture, all those mineral manures that restore and fertilize the soil above. It is thus with sickness and with sorrow; once surmounted, they fertilize the character and develope from the deep fountains of the human heart a joy and fruitfulness not otherwise attainable.

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READING.— The amusement of reading is among the greatest consolations of life; it is the nurse of virtue; the upholder of adversity; the prop of independence; the supporter of just pride; the strengthener of elevated opinions; it is a shield against the tyranny of all petty passions; it is the repeller of the fool's scoff and the knave's reason.— *Sir Egerton Bridges.*

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LOVE OF NATURE.—He who has a love for Nature can never be alone. In the shell he picks up on the shore, in the leaf fading at his feet, in the grain of sand, and in the morning dew, he sees enough to employ his mind for hours. Such a mind is never idle. He studies the works of his Maker, which he sees all around him, and finds a pleasure of which the devotee of sin and folly can form no conception.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

OVER THE SEA.

BY MARGARET ELLIOTT.

I look for a ship that shall come o'er the sea,
In the morning's flush and the sunset's gold;
Its white sails are bringing a treasure to me,
A wealth of beauty and love untold

I look for the ship, —will it never come?
Do I look in vain for the snowy sail?
I question the waves, but the waves are dumb,
And a fearful answer is borne on the gale.

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With hair dishevelled and garments torn
I sit and weep by the cruel sea;
The cold waves glitter and leap in the sun,
And mock my grief with their heartless glee

But I hear 'mid their plashing a cry of despair,
A low, wild cry, and a dying moan, —
The surf is tangled with golden hair
And a white hand gleams thro' the shimmering foam

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It is better to die than to live and grow cold,
And faithless, and false as the shifting sand,
For Love, Faith and Truth will never grow old
If they bloom on the shores of the Better Land.

Far over the waves in the Land of Rest
I know that my treasure is waiting for me,
To usher me in to the home of the blest
When the Angel of Death takes me over the sea.

Gainesville, N. Y., 1861.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

SYMPATHY FOR THE SORROWING.

THERE are few things harder to bear, in our intercourse with our fellow men, than the repellent coldness it is often our lot to meet, when our bowed hearts are yearning for sympathy and kindness. Men may lightly estimate another's sorrows,— may talk boastingly of the strength and courage with which *they* could sustain the weight under which other shoulders bend; but only the heart to which the suffering is given, knows its extent and bitterness. It is not easy for a proud and self-reliant spirit to understand the shrinkings of the heart whose powers of endurance suffering has weakened, nor can such an one *comprehend* the agony they sometimes inflict upon a sore and bleeding heart, by the cold indifference that turns with a "don't care" from a suffering fellow creature.

Why should they, upon whose path the sunshine brightly beams, shut their hearts to the claims of sorrow? Why turn indifferently from those upon whom the storm and sleet have beaten, and withhold the word that would make the heart glad? Oh, how much more of hope and gladness might illumine this vale of tears, if men made self-gratification less an object of ambition, and sought more to emulate Him to whom no heart ever went for sympathy in vain. There are none so low that Jesus will not regard,—no grief so slight He will refuse to listen to its moan. Then, may we willfully pain one heart to whom He has given life?— make darker by word or act the already darkened way? May we add to the grief of those whom GOD has wounded?— taunt another with weakness because we are strong?

JOSEPH's brethren,— when in their affliction they remembered former cruelties,— uttered a sentiment posterity would do well to consider. "We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear; *therefore is this distress come upon us.*" Who shall say that the weakness we deride to-day shall not be ours to-morrow? That the storm cloud that has robbed another's life of its brightness will not yet enshroud us in gloom? "When He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble? and when He hideth His face, who then can behold Him? whether it be done against a nation, or against a man only?"

"If every pain and care we feel
Could burn upon our brow,
How many hearts would move to heal
That strive to crush us now."

Sherburne, N. Y., 1861. LINA LEE.

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THE GOSPEL PRECIOUS.

OH, precious gospel! Will any merciless hand endeavor to tear away from our hearts this best, this last, and sweetest consolation? Would you darken the only avenue through which one ray of hope can enter? Would you tear from the aged and infirm the only prop on which their souls can repose in peace? Would you deprive the dying of their only source of consolation? Would you rob the world of its richest treasure? Would you let loose the flood-gates of every vice, and bring back upon the earth the horrors of superstition or the atrocities of atheism? Then endeavor to subvert the gospel; throw around you the fire-brands of infidelity; laugh at religion, and make a mock of futurity; but be assured, that for all these things God will bring you into judgment. I will persuade myself that a regard for the welfare of their country, if no higher motive, will induce men to respect the Christian religion. And every pious heart will say, rather let the light of the sun be extinguished than the precious light of the gospel.— *Dr. Archibald Alexander.*

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GIFT AND GRACE OF FAITH. — The difference between the *gift* and the *grace* of faith seems to me this. According to *the gift of faith* I am able to do a thing, or believe that a thing will come to pass, the not believing of which *would not be sin;* according to *the grace of faith* I am able to do a thing, or believe a thing will come to pass, respecting which I have the word of God as the ground to rest upon, and, therefore, the not doing it, or the not believing it, *would be sin.*

For instance, *the gift of faith* would be needed that a sick person should be restored again, though there is no human probability, for *there is no promise to that effect; the grace of faith* is needed to believe that the Lord will give me the necessaries of life, if I first seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness, for *there is a promise to that effect.— Mueller's Life of Trust.*

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GOD EVER GOOD.—Omnipotence may build a thousand worlds, and fill them with bounties; Omnipotence may powder mountains into dust, and burn the sea, and consume the sky, but Omnipotence can not do an unloving thing toward a believer. Oh! rest quite sure, Christian, a hard thing, an unloving thing from God toward one of his own people, *is* quite impossible. He is as kind to you when he casts you into prison as when he takes you into a palace; He is as good when He sends famine into your house as when He fills your barns with plenty. The only question is, Art thou His child? If so, He hath rebuked thee in affection, and there is love in His chastisements.—*Spurgeon.*

The Educator.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

PARENTAL EDUCATION.

No candid, intelligent person, will pretend, or doubt, that impressions made in youth, while the mind is open, are not the most lasting. The scenes of childhood and early associations sink deeper into the mind than those in after-life. The period of youth is the most important of all periods; for it is one in which the character is forming,—one in which the foundation of future happiness is generally laid, and when the mind is willing to receive instruction from the watchful care and influence of parental love.

The Family Circle is the Primary School of our race. In this very place man begins to prepare his mind for coming years, when he shall leave home to encounter the more stern duties of active and untried life. Here he receives ideas and impressions on almost every subject—and he is, through the influence of parental example and instruction, slowly but surely forming his future character. How precious these lessons of instruction should be to the youthful mind. Who can estimate their worth? Who can tell what one good example or precept may accomplish? Great, indeed, then must be the responsibility and duty of parents and guardians who have the care and improvement of children; yet there are many, alas! too many, parents, who are not aware that there is any responsibility resting upon them, or any duty for them to discharge toward those in their care. Home is the primary school, and parents are the principle teachers and instructors of the human race. The beginning of education is not the period when a child first goes to school, but when reason and intelligence unveil the infant mind. Long before leaving home for instruction, the mind receives impressions and truths which time can never erase from the memory. This is an important fact, one which experience has long since proved to be true, and it must be alarming indeed to that parent who has set bad examples for his children, knowing that he will be held responsible for their influence on society.

We would say, then, to all who have the care of children, take great pains to store the mind of the young with useful and important knowledge. Think not that it costs too much time to train the faculties of your children for noble pursuits when they shall leave the parental roof to act their part in the great drama of life. Be sure and teach them that the foundation of future respectability and honor must be placed on the firm basis of truth and morality. Improve every suitable opportunity to convey some important lesson, and labor to discipline the expanding intellect with useful and lasting knowledge. Do not neglect to plant the seeds of virtue, love, and a deep reverence for everything *sacred*—and when they germinate, watch the tender plants to keep the *enemy* of good from checking their growth. Remember, that the examples you now set, the impressions you now make, and the instructions you now give, although they may lie dormant in the soul for a season, yet they will eventually spring up and bring forth fruit, either for good or for evil. We care not how much you educate your child's physical powers, or how much you discipline his intellect, if health permits, but we would have you educate his moral and religious powers, above all others. This is your duty, as rational, intelligent, and accountable creatures to the *Author* of your being, who has given you these buds of hope for your particular watchcare and molding influence, in forming the character, in elevating the affections, and in fitting the mind for genuine piety and usefulness in the varied events of life, and ever keep in view that the great thing for your child to learn, is how to be useful and do good, rather than to shine with external accomplishments, which are, at the best, but a very poor screen to hide the actions of the heart. Do this, and it will be worth to them more than any material thing you will ever be able to bestow, and your reward will be the assurance that to your children you have performed your duty.

Chili Center, N. Y., 1861. J. L. K.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

EDUCATION AMONG RURALISTS.

In a late issue of the Rural, I observed an article over the signature of "W.," who hails from Big Stream Point, in which the writer thinks "great improvements are needed among our rural population in the education of our children." This, indeed, is an important subject, and has strong claims upon the attention and careful consideration of many of your readers. I would here suggest, however, that *all* innovations, or changes, are not improvements. Your correspondent complains that children are detained at home, to work during the summer months, so soon as they can make themselves useful,—"and during the winter months, when there is nothing to do at home, are sent to school." This course, he says, "is continued until the girls have attained fourteen or sixteen, and the boys sixteen or eighteen years of age, and then they are sent to a seminary, or a boarding school of some sort, a year or two, and are thus finished off." W. would, on the contrary, "give children six years to get bodily vigor, and lay the foundation for a healthy future,"—then give them every opportunity and appurtenance until they are fourteen years of age, and then have them come out with a good English education, fit for any ordinary position in life.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am of the opinion that but very few children or youth would come out as W. would have them at the age of fourteen or sixteen, fitted for all ordinary positions of life. Their minds at that tender age are scarcely capable of comprehending those abstruse principles in mathematics, philology, and physics, so essential to a well-educated mind, and so indispensable in many departments of business. Nor are six years, as W. supposes, a sufficient time to acquire bodily vigor, or "lay a very broad foundation for a healthy future." I object to W.'s system of separating so distinctly and continuously his physical and mental discipline. To produce a harmonious whole, the mixed system must be followed. Symmetrical characters and perfect organizations are produced only by the continuous and equal culture of each faculty and organ the pupil may possess. And the education should commence at the earliest dawnings of intellectual manifestations, and continue until maturity.

Physical discipline, in my judgment, is by no means of less importance than that of mental learning. If a child be not taught early to labor, in later life it will scarcely submit to it. The lack of useful employment is sure to beget indolence, which enfeebles the limbs, and paralyzes the energies of its subjects. To avoid labor they will remain in the abodes of poverty and want, rather than seek the enjoyment of luxuriant abundance, provided the path thither leads through fields of toil. How important is it, therefore, that habits of industry be early impressed upon youth. The farmer who just begins to till his crops when they are already maturing, is about as timely in his efforts at cultivation, as is that parent or teacher who begins to inculcate habits of physical industry in his children at the age of sixteen or eighteen. n. s.

Starkey, N. Y., 1861

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EDUCATIONAL SUGGESTIONS.

Study *the aptitudes* of your child. Find out how his tastes lie, and direct them aright. The father of Claude Lorraine, as the old story, you may remember, goes, was in despair on account of the dullness of his boy. He apprenticed him to a baker, but he could not rise to the mysteries of making a pie. The baker complained that his apprentice marked the shop over with flour or charcoal pictures. The father sent him to a painter, and he became one of the masters of his art. Of another painter, Sir Benjamin West, the chronicle reports, that his father, a broad-brimmed, drab-coated, Pennsylvania quaker, resisted his propensities, as savoring too much of the world. But little "Ben," denied a brush, tortured the cat by pulling out the hairs of her tail, and manufactured thus an instrument to suit. The capacities and inclinations of no two children are the same. Study and wisely mould the aptitudes of each.

Train to industry. A successful man once asked, "what is genius?" "Genius," he replied, "is simply patience." If you have ever glanced over Sir David Brewster's life of Sir Isaac Newton, you will have been much impressed with the testimonies of this most distinguished philosopher as to the virtue of industry. Said he, "If I have done the public any service, it is due to nothing but industry and patient thought." "I keep a subject continually before me, and wait till the first dawnings open by little and little into a full and clear light." An old lady who lived next door to him related to a visitor, with great merriment, the conduct of "a little old man that sat in the next yard all day long blowing soap bubbles." That "little old man" was Sir Isaac Newton, all day long studying the separation of the rays of light into the primary colors, as they were reflected from the shining surface of the floating globes. So many others, lesser stars than Newton, it is true, have borne witness. But time will not allow me to quote. Teach patient, sober, continuous industry, whether that of the brain, or of the hands, if you wish your son to rise to honor.

Aim at thoroughness in whatever a child undertakes. Superficiality is almost a national vice with us. A thorough student learns himself, and to "know thyself" was the first precept of the ancient sage. A thorough man is modest, and knows how little the wisest of the wise have attained. A thorough man is self-reliant, not after the fashion of pert "Young America," but because he knows what he knows; and he stands there as upon a rock, from whose foothold he is not easily tempted. There was something noble in a character like that of old Zachary Taylor, who at the head of his four thousand, though hedged round with swarms of guerillas, and of the boasted soldiery of Mexico, with sixteen thousand right before him, sat down and calmly planned, not how safely to retreat, but how, with least loss of his noble men, to cut his way through to the capital of the enemy. Yet this man was too diffident to make a common political speech. A thorough man will be gentle toward those that differ from him; *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re,* as the old Romans said; be firm as to the end, but gentle as to the means.—*"The Objects of Education," an Address by Rev. W. Spear.*

Useful, Scientific, &c.

THE BEECH, AND ELECTRICITY.

Eds. Rural New Yorker:—Having taken a deep interest in the discussion of the question in regard to whether the Beech tree is a conductor of atmospheric electricity or not, I take the liberty of sending a few facts that have come under my own observation and that of my friends, and also presenting the theory which seems to be warranted by these facts. On my own place a green beech tree, standing about thirty feet from a large whitewood, was set on fire in a dry hollow about forty feet from the ground at the same time that the whitewood was struck and burned off at that point. No trace of the passage of the fluid was observed upon the beech.

An oak (a friend tells me he saw,) that stood very near a beech tree was struck by lightning and badly shivered down to within about fifteen or twenty feet of the ground, when it passed to the beech, and from that point there was a small furrow torn through the bark to the earth. Two other instances have come to my knowledge, in this vicinity, where the beech tree has been more or less injured by lightning without standing near trees of other kinds that were struck.

The reason why the beech tree is so seldom injured by the passage of the electrical current, is because of its superior conducting power, and not its being a non-conductor. The green beech, especially the white variety, possesses a greater specific gravity than almost any other tree of our climate, and will sink in water, as woodmen have often observed. This, and the thinness of the dry portion, render the outside, when the surface is once moistened by the rain, as good a conductor as any portion of the inner wood, and in extremely rare instances only,—when the surface bark is thick and dry as in the red beech, thus rendering it a non-conductor,—is the tree injured by the stroke. In these two respects the beech differs from the oak, chestnut, whitewood, and other trees often struck, whose thick, dry, non-conducting bark, has to be torn away before anything like a conductor is reached and whose timber forms but a poor one at best.

Two horses, two or three years since, were killed on a neighboring farm under a smooth, thrifty, second-growth hickory tree (which had bark similar to the beech,) and not a trace of the lightning's path could be observed on the tree. One fact for all to think of is, that electricity will leave a poor, or moderately good conductor, for a good one, whenever it is in reach, even where it has a longer road to follow, and wo be to the animal body that forms a portion of that better conductor. E. F. Jacobs.

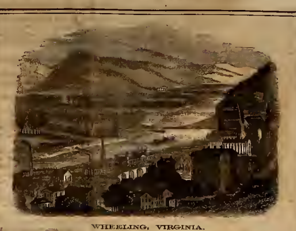
Windham, Ohio, 1861

Editors Rural New-Yorker:—There is not the slightest wish on my part to prolong the discussion on the Beech as a non-conductor. Knowing that the "traditions of the elders" were calculated to mislead, and wishing to place the readers of the Rural New-Yorker on their guard, I took the light that was under *my* bushel, and placed it in *your* candlestick. Others have seen it and commented upon it.

"It seems to me," says Mr. Tabee, "the writer has not given *the* reason why the beech is so seldom struck by lightning, or persons, or animals that may have taken shelter under it." My object was to give brief facts bearing on the *naked* question, leaving explanations, and the laws of electricity, to the intelligence of your readers. It would be an easy task to enlarge upon his list of conductors and non-conductors. Suffice it to say, that all liquids (oils excepted,) and juicy substances, such as plants, &c., are conductors of electricity. Dry bodies of various kinds, such as leather, silks, glass, &c., are non-conductors. The public are better supplied with laws on electricity, than light upon its effects on the beech tree.

It is well known that the forked messenger sometimes "plays possum;" or, in other words, it is not always uniform in its effects, and this is what stimulates curiosity. More facts have come to my knowledge since the publication of my former article. They have split one of the planks of my own platform, and it would not be strange if Mr. Tabee should find *his* standing-ground giving away beneath his feet. Eye-witnesses, on whom I can rely, have informed me of beech trees that have been literally shattered to pieces and scattered to the four winds. They were *green* from top to bottom. Five chickens were killed by lightning under a maple tree, and an apple tree was struck, killing a bird in an adjoining one. The ground was torn up at the roots of both of these trees, but no other effects were visible. Here is a lesson of admonition for every way-faring man. It shows that the thunder-bolt does not always make its mark, and that it is no less fatal on that account. A situation under any tree, during a thunder-storm, is attended with peril. My father once attempted to go under a walnut tree that stood in a meadow, but fearing danger, he changed his course, and before he reached his house the tree was struck. Some may assume that one *kind* of tree is safer than another, even when similarly situated, but, be it remembered, this *has not been proven.* S. Hustis.

Sherman, N. Y. 1861



WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, a view, of which we give above, is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, and is the capital of Ohio county, Virginia. The city extends for nearly two miles along the river, has a population of about 22,000, and is first in importance among the places in the western portion of the Old Dominion. The city proper was laid out in 1793, and has had ten additions. Zanes' Island, lying in the Ohio, directly in front of the city, with which it is connected by a bridge, contains 350 acres, and is laid out in 923 lots. This portion is called Columbia City. The Wheeling Bridge Company, (capital $200,000,) spanned the Ohio river with a beautiful Suspension Bridge, the wire cables passing over immense towers elevated ninety-four feet from the bed of the river, and stretching a distance of 1,010 feet. This bridge was destroyed by a hurricane in 1853, but, we believe, is now re-built.

The manufactures of Wheeling, according to the Census of 1860, were nails, glass, cotton yarns, cloths, steam engines, machinery, carriages, paper, iron castings, cast steel springs, chains, silk, saddles, &c., amounting in value to $2,560,000, and employing over 3,000 persons. The city enjoys the benefits of substantial water-works with a constant and ample supply of water.

Wheeling is situated in the center of an area of the most fertile soil, one hundred miles in diameter, the circle extending into Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The products comprise all the smaller grains, corn, tobacco, and the grasses. This fertility extends to the summits of the highest hills. The heights around Wheeling range from 250 to 640 feet above the level of the river. In the higher of these hills are several veins of coal, but the only one worked is about 60 feet above the bed of the river, and is about seven feet in thickness. It is apparently inexhaustible, and costs from three to four cents per bushel, delivered; 2,000,000 bushels are annually shipped from this port to a southern market.

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THE OCEAN.

The ocean has, naturally, a pure bluish tint. All profound and clear seas are more or less of a deep blue; while, according to seamen, a green color indicates soundings. The bright blue of the Mediterranean, so often vaunted by poets, is found all over the deep pure ocean, not only in the tropical and temperate zones, but also in the regions of eternal frost. The North Sea is green, partly from the reflection of its sandy bottom mixing with the essentially blue tint of the water. In the Bay of Loango the sea has the color of blood, which results from the reflection of the red ground-soil. But the hue is much more frequently changed, over large spaces, by means of enormous masses of minute algæ, and countless hosts of small sea-worms, floating or swimming on the surface. Near Callao, the Pacific has an olive-green color, owing to a greenish matter found at a depth of eight hundred feet. Near Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea, Captain Tuckey's ship seemed to sail through milk—a phenomenon which was owing to an immense number of little white animals swimming on the surface. The peculiar coloring of the Red Sea, whence its name, is derived from the presence of a microscopic alga, *sui generis,* less remarkable even for its beautiful red color than for its prodigious fecundity. In many more instances, from like causes, the deep blue is varied with stripes of white, yellow, green, brown, orange, or red. Small yellowish Medusæ are the principal agents in changing the pure ultramarine of the Arctic Ocean into a muddy green. Of these, it is computed, a cubic inch must contain 64; a cubic foot, 110,592. It is here that the giant whale of the north finds his richest pasture-grounds.

When the sea is perfectly transparent, it allows the eye to distinguish objects at a very great depth. Near Mindoro, in the Indian Ocean, the spotted corals are plainly visible under twenty-five fathoms of water. The crystalline clearness of the Caribbean excited the admiration of Columbus, whose eye was ever open for the beauties of nature. There, on the sandy bottom, appear thousands of sea stars, molluscs, and fishes of a brilliancy of color unknown in our temperate seas; with groves of sea plants, corals, sponges, etc., which rival the most beautiful garden on earth when a gentle breeze passes through the waving boughs. The submarine landscapes on the coast of Sicily are described with equal enthusiasm.

The circulation of the waters is maintained, partly by the winds, partly by the attraction of the sun and moon, and partly by oceanic currents. What is wave-motion? The transference of motion without the transference of the matter. The most impetuous storm cannot suddenly raise high waves; they require time for their development. Thus their strength also loses itself only by degrees; and many hours after the tornado has ceased to rage, mighty billows continue to remind us of its extinguished fury. The turmoil of waters extends hundreds of miles beyond the space where its howling voice was heard; and often, during the most tranquil weather, the agitated sea proclaims the distant war of elements.

The waves in the open sea never attain the mountain height ascribed to them by exuberant fancy. But a light-house, (Bell Rock,) though one hundred and twelve feet high, is buried in foam and spray to the very top, during ground-swells. In violent gales, the sea is said to be disturbed to a depth of three hundred or even five hundred feet; while all is undisturbed and still in the deep caves of ocean.—*Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.*

The Young Ruralist.

CHILDREN AND CATTLE.

Editors Rural New-Yorker:—I noticed in the Rural of Feb. 9, 1861, a communication on the subject of treating horses better than children, wherein an English tenant prayed his lord that he, his wife and children, might be treated like his horses. The idea was not new to me, and it recalled to my mind an incident that occurred under my own observation. While I was Superintendent of Schools in this county, in 1844, I had called, during the summer, at a school in a district in the extreme south part of the county, and found the house a miserable old shanty, unfit for hogs in cold weather, standing upon the line of the highway, on a bleak side hill, exposed to cold westerly winds and storms. Not a convenience about it necessary for the comfort of children. I talked a little with the parents whom I saw, but their feelings were about on a par with the school house. I left them, meditating what I could do to arouse them to a sense of their duty. The winter came.

I happened into the district on one of the coldest, most snowy and stormy days in January I ever knew, and it happened to be exactly such a time as I desired. I had given notice that I should be there, and desired to see the parents at the school. About noon I came from the west down a long, steep hill, into a valley sheltered from the winds and storms, by the hill and a fine cluster of trees. Here, all was still and quiet; but half a mile east, upon the cold hill side, we could discern, through the snow, the old rickety school house, struggling against the storm. In this valley we found a cluster of good, well finished and painted farm buildings, house, sheds, wood house, barns, horse barn, hog pen, all tight and warm, warm straw bedding for horses and hogs, cattle all under cover chewing their cuds in perfect composure. Mr. H., the man of the house, was not at home. We were kindly invited by the lady to put our horse in the barn, and take dinner. The Town Superintendent was with me.

After dinner we wended our way up the stormy hill to the school house, leaving word with the lady for herself and husband to follow as soon as he returned, which they did about 2 P. M. On arriving at the school house, how changed was the scene from that below in that peaceful valley. The inhabitants had been in a quarrel, had moved the school house two or three times, till it became racked, so that every clapboard and floor board was loose, and the wind and snow were whistling through the cracks in every direction. The house had no underpinning except large boulders under the west corners and middle, giving the wind a fair chance to come up through the floor, causing the clothing of the children to flutter like the tattered rigging of an old vessel. And worse than all, the lower part of the chimney had fallen down, making a heap of brick and mortar, on which a pile of green wood was smoking out into the room, nearly blinding the teacher and children. Here we found a very good young lady, trying to teach 25 to 30 children in this wretched hole. I told her she need not trouble herself about teaching that afternoon, as that was impossible, but keep herself and children as comfortable as she could, and I would attend to the school. I then had the children collected in the center of the room as near the fire as possible for comfort, leaving the cold wall seats for the old people. And soon they began to come in. The seats were so high that the feet of scholars could not reach the floor, and the backs to the wall. I had purposely reserved these seats for the parents, so that they might *feel* the benefit of the cold winds cutting their backs and whistling about their feet. They took seats as directed, and soon nearly all the parents and guardians were seated, Mr. H. and wife among them, he in the coldest seat.

I made no attempt to teach, nor did I hurry matters. It was terribly cold; soon all were suffering, children trembling, old folks restive. I began by coolly asking them what was the matter. They gave an answer in their looks. They *seemed* to understand what I was at. I then said, addressing Mr. H., "Have you, or any of you, parents, been here before this winter?" Mr. H. said, "No, only once to draw a load of wood, and then I only looked in at the door." I said, "We stopped at your house, put up our horse, and your lady gave us a good dinner."

He replied, "I am glad you did."

"Mr. H.," I continued, "I noticed you have a fine, warm place, down in that valley, sheltered from these terrible cold winds."

"Yes, very good."

"I noticed, too, you have a good, well-finished house, warm barns and stables for your cattle and horses, warm pens for your hogs, well filled with straw. You have, too, a fine stock of cattle, a good number of horses, colts, sheep, and hogs, all looking finely."

"Yes, all pretty much so."

"Well, I suppose you have been some years here at hard labor, getting things thus comfortably fixed. I suppose, as you are getting old, you do not trouble yourself, especially during such severe weather, to take care of them, but stay in the house, and leave the care of your cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, to your hired men."

Rising, a little excited, he said, "No, Sir, I don't do *no* such thing. I see to all my stock and things myself. I don't trust the care of them to *hired* men."

I continued, "Then I suppose I am to conclude that you care more for your cattle and hogs than you do for your children; for you trust *them* here in this cold shell in the care of a *hired* person, and have not been here to see them during this winter; nor, as I understand, have any of the parents or guardians. And, is it not barbarous for these little bright ones to suffer, neglected here, as you now see and *feel* they have?"

He replied, "Well, now, look here, Mr. Stevens, there *is* something about this I have not thought of before. I guess you have got us. I never looked at it in this light before; but you and this cold have convinced me, and I thank you. I feel ashamed, and something has got to be done. I do like my children *better* than my hogs, but I did not know that I had been treating them worse till now. It shan't be so any longer, if I can help it. I thank you again for coming here and showing us our folly. And now, neighbors, what do you say? Shall we let our children suffer in this way any longer, and be told, and told truly, that we treat them worse than we do our hogs? I can't stand it."

All at once arose fathers and mothers, shivering, and some shedding tears, concurred in what Mr. H. had said, and unanimously declared that they felt ashamed of themselves, but thankful that they had seen their folly, declaring that they would do better thereafter. At the close, all came and shook hands with me, many with tears in their eyes, and invited me to appoint a time when I would visit them again. I accepted the invitation, and gave the notice.

At the time appointed I went over with the Town Superintendent and two other gentlemen. We found all present, old and young, and many from other districts, and we talked the matter up and over. We had a good time—a time that will long be remembered in that neighborhood, for good. The best of feeling pervaded the bosoms of all. There was a unanimous will for a good school house. And "where there is a will there is a way." Before the next cold winter came "with its chilling breath," there was a school house in a warm sheltered spot in that district, *better than a horse barn.* There it stands now, and the people there believe it to be quite as much their duty to visit and oversee the persons they hire to teach and take care of their children, as it is to oversee those they hire to take care of their cattle and hogs.

Attica, N. Y., March, 1861. A. S. Stevens.

* * *

MUSIC—THOUGHTS OF A CANADIAN.

I happened (as I often do now-a-days,) to take up the Rural a few evenings ago, and the first lines which I read was an article upon music. Seeing such an euphoneous title to what I supposed was a soul thrilling description of that glorious art,—I read, unfortunately, what must have been the sad mistake of some chronic old bachelor, who described most eloquently his own cracked voice, which probably had not been tuned to anything like sweetness for the last forty years. I say read unfortunately, for the bachelor or spinster, male or female, old or young, who wrote that combination of groans, guiltless of any fanciful or poetical idea, will be answerable for the terrible burst of anger with which I greeted such dyspeptically erroneous opinions. I agree with the old fellow on *one* point, however. Can any common sense be skimmed from the blue milk notion, that any idealess fop whose organ of combativeness forms the most of his head, can, if he wishes, become a good musician? I answer no. There is no amount of pounding on piano keys, or screaming at the pitch of do, re, me, in the third octave above, that will produce real music. It is a waste of time and temper, where the "bump" is missing, as phrenologists say.

But there is a great deal of talent wasted in the world, which mourns its lost existence in the petty cares and burdens of every-day life. And with the lowly born often die the greatest germs of genius that ever flashed meteoric radiance upon the world. The path which the spirit of genius has traveled since the earth began, has ever been a winding one, more often leading through green forests where the woodman's heart sings its morning hymn to God, or where the Alpine shepherd sounds his horn, than in the crowded halls of fashion.

There is something in the atmosphere of cringing aristocracy which is stifling to an aspiring intellect; and those who seek for true lovers of melody, poetry, and nature, must look for them among nature's children, and not in the gay bubbles that dance and sport on the surface of the deep sea of human life, beneath which are the struggling levers which move the world. Yarrow.

* * *

The first consideration with a knave is, how to help himself, and the second, how to do it with an appearance of helping you. Dionysius, the tyrant, stripped the *statue* of Jupiter Olympus of a robe of massy gold, and substituted a cloak of wool, saying, gold is too cold in winter, and too heavy in summer; it behooves us *to take care of Jupiter!*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Choice and Reliable Flower Seeds—B. K. Bliss.
Fine Imported Flower Seeds—Jas. Vick.
Hard Times made Easy—George G. Evans.
How Beautiful for a Child's Grave—A. Lewis Baldwin.
Beadle's Dime Books—Beadle & Company.
Webster in the Senate—Jones & Clark.
A Soul-Stirring Romance of the American Revolution.
Alfred Academy and University—W. C. Kenyon.
Imported French Standard Pear Trees—Spooner & Co.
Ruleson & De Garmo's Improved Patent Straight Draft Plow.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.—J. F. Weber, Sup't.
Farm for Sale—S. C. Holden.
Great Austin Shaker Strawberry—C. Miller & W. S. Carpenter.
Sorghum Growers Manual for 1861—Wm. H. Clark.
Farm for Sale—Electus A. Pratt.
Trees and Stocks for Sale—Harvey Curtis.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s Grapes—J. F. Weber, Sup't.
New Hardy Grapes—A. W. Potter & Co.
Piano-Forte for Sale—B. H.
Cherry Seedlings—R. White & Co.
Nursery Stock for Sale—Jayne & Platman.
Six Weeks Potato—Chas. C. Holton.
Wanted—H. Blackmar.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brown's Troches for Public Speakers and Singers.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 30, 1861.

TO ALL OUR READERS!

A New Quarter of the RURAL *will begin next week, and subscriptions and renewals are specially in order now—to commence with April, or January if preferred.*

☞ *The very liberal* SPECIFIC PREMIUMS *and* EXTRA GIFTS *offered for Clubs formed before April, are* EXTENDED TO MAY, *so that Agent-Friends, Subscribers and others have another month to secure the Valuable Prizes. Read the list (headed "Good Pay for Doing Good,") in Rural of 16th instant, and see if it will not pay to form a club. Thousands would readily subscribe for the paper if asked. Will not its friends have the kindness to see that such are invited?*

☞ *See Publisher's Notices, &c., in late numbers.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

ON the 19th inst., dispatches received from Maj. Anderson state that his fuel was exhausted, and lights nearly so. Since Gen. Beauregard took command of the South Carolina troops, a strict surveillance has been enforced, and no communication is allowed with the city. The only supplies received at the Fort are fresh provisions, and barely sufficient for the troops from one market-day to another. They may be cut off capriciously at any moment.

With regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, we have daily conflicting reports. The latest received is to the effect that orders were issued some days since for the evacuation, and that it was to be consummated on Saturday, the 23d inst. We may receive definite intelligence before going to press.

Much curiosity is manifested respecting the action of the Administration relative to affairs South, and various rumors prevail; but information derived from authentic sources warrants the belief that movements may be in progress involving nothing of a hostile character; on the contrary, in the direction of peace. It is generally agreed, however, that the military *status* in the Gulf forts now held by the Federal Government, will be preserved.

President Lincoln has nominated, and the Senate confirmed, Mr. Adams, Minister to England; Mr. Marsh, Minister to Sardinia; Mr. Webb, Minister to Constantinople; and Mr. Sanford, Minister to Belgium; Mr. Thayer, Consul General to Egypt; and Mr. Divine, Consul to Cork; Green Clay, Secretary of Legation to Spain.

Indictments against Gov. Floyd in Court here were dismissed as untenable. The first was for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The District Attorney stated in open Court, that there was no evidence to sustain a charge, and by leave of the Court entered a *nolle prosequi*. The second, for malfeasance in office in issuing acceptances. The Act of 1857, prohibits prosecution upon parties implicated who have testified before a Committee of Congress, touching the matter charged. This has been judicially decided to be, not the privilege of witnesses, but a mandate of law, and the case would have to come to an attempt to maintain, on the facts appearing in the course of the trial. On a statement being submitted in advance to the Court, by counsel on both sides, the indictment was ordered quashed, as it could not have been maintained.

The State Department is about transferring to the several States a notification of the passage by Congress of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution, which shall become valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, namely:

No amendments shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

Detroit, Chicago, and Portland have been constituted exchange offices for the French as well as the British mails, to be conveyed via. Portland and Liverpool, or River DuLupe and Liverpool, to take effect April 1st. The Western Postmasters will accordingly send letters for France to the post offices of the cities first above mentioned, instead of New York.

The President submitted to the Senate, for its advice, the consent to the proposition of the British Government to refer the San Juan question to the arbitration of Sweden, Netherlands or Switzerland. The United States Government to select. The Committee on Foreign Relations has made a favorable report upon the subject, and recommends the choice of Switzerland.

Seward has written a letter to the Southern Commissioners reviewing the entire grounds of misunderstanding, with a view of restoring harmony, and closing with a recommendation for a National Convention.

The Government has received information of a plot for revolutionizing California and Oregon, implicating Gen. Johnson and other officers.

The Treasury is preparing instructions to collectors for the execution of the new tariff.

The Times' Washington dispatch says: Indications from Texas are that there will be an armed collision between the friends of Houston and the secessionists, and many advocate the keeping of the Federal troops in that State to co-operate with and protect Unionists.

The President has determined to call an extra session of Congress.

A collision at Fort Pickens is apprehended as very likely to occur. If the 400 soldiers on board the Brooklyn are landed safely, according to the order recently sent from the Navy and War Department, Lieutenant Slemmer's garrison will be in a condition to resist any attack of the Revolutionists, even if conducted by Gen. Bragg, whose military skill is not doubted. There are three sloops-of-war and the Wyandotte to support it in case of an assault, and their attack would tell with effect upon the other forts now possessed by the State authorities. It is practicable to re-enforce Fort Pickens further, if necessary, without serious difficulty, and no purpose has been entertained here of abandoning it.

The telegraph this (Monday) morning brings the following Washington items:

The President has issued orders to Major Anderson to put his command in readiness to evacuate Fort Sumter. The plan is said to be that Major Anderson salute his flag and embark in the war steamer dispatched there for the purpose. No opposition will be made by the Charlestonians.

The Cabinet was said to be considering, on Saturday, the dispatches received from Lieut. Slemmer, who states that unless supplied with provisions soon, he will have to abandon Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg in command of the Confederate forces near Pickens, notifies Lieutenant Slemmer that supplies cannot be landed at the Fort unless by permit from Jefferson Davis. The Brooklyn, St. Louis, Sabine, and Wyandotte, are all at Fort Pickens.

Detective Keese, of Washington, has seized and retained, by order of the Court, bogus and counterfeit notes on 27 banks, amounting to $260,000. Also plates, dies, etc. The larger packages contain the following: $30,000 on the Bank of Augusta, Maine; $60,000, unsigned, on the State Bank of Ohio. The dies were of ten cents, one dollar, and quarter eagles.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals till the 2d of April, for $8,000,000 of the Stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of February. This sum will be sufficient for the wants of the present fiscal year.

The Administration will reply to the Southern Commissioners in a few days, stating that they have no power to treat with them, and can be regarded only as agents of a dissatisfied people, but will refer them to the next Congress.

The evidence in the Armstrong court martial indicates that there was sufficient force to defend the navy yard at the time of its surrender.

Office seekers seem to be on the increase, who throng the Departments, much to the interruption of business. Removals in civil service appear to be numerous. Four to five hundred applications by letter are received daily.

U. S. Senate—Extra Session.

A LETTER was received from the Vice-President, in which he stated that it was his intention to be absent during the remainder of the session of the Senate, and in order to afford an opportunity for the Senate to elect a Vice-President *pro tem.*, he desired this fact to be made known.

On motion of Mr. Hale, Mr. Foot was chosen President *pro tem.* Mr. Foot being conducted to the chair, said he received this unanimous expression of their confidence and good will with a full recognition of the personal compliment which it implied, and he trusted, with a full appreciation of the direct and contingent responsibilities imposed. Not altogether unaccustomed to the duties of a presiding officer, he had learned something of the delicacies and difficulties which beset the efforts of a faithful discharge of the duties involved. Experience indeed showed the necessity of relying very largely on the aid of the kind co-operation, indulgence, and forbearance of the Senate. A co-operation and forbearance he was pleased to say, he had never seen wanting in this body. He thanked the Senate for this flattering testimonial, and pledged himself, to his utmost endeavors, to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity, vigilance, and impartiality.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a Committee was ordered to be appointed to communicate the fact of the selection of President *pro tem.* to the Vice-President.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Wilson were appointed such Committee.

Mr. Wade presented the credentials of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, elected Senator to supply the place of Mr. Chase, who resigned. He was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Hale moved to take up his resolution for the election of officers. Agreed to—28 against 13.

Mr. Bright moved its postponement till the first Monday in December, saying that, owing to the small attendance of members on the Democratic side, there could be no fair expression of opinion. This motion was negatived. The Senate, however, went into Executive Session, and adjourned without an election.

The Secession Movement.

LOUISIANA.—The ordinance submitting the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States *to the people* for ratification or rejection, was defeated in the Convention. The Convention, after a lively debate, ratified the Constitution by a vote of 100 to 7.

ARKANSAS.—The Secession Ordinance has been defeated in the Arkansas State Convention, by the following vote:—Ayes 35, nays 39. Great excitement prevailed at Little Rock, Ark., following the rejection of the secession ordinance. A compromise has been made that the people should vote on the first Monday in August next, for co-operation or secession. Delegates are to be sent to the Border State Convention, and report on the re-assembling of the Convention on the third Monday in August.

TEXAS.—Advices received from Fort Brown, state that the Ringgold Barracks at Brazos Santiago, have virtually been surrendered to the Texas authorities.

Resolutions passed the Texas Convention unanimously tendering thanks to Gen. Twiggs.

Galveston advices of the 19th are received. Gov. Houston and the Secretary of State refused to appear on the 16th before the Convention at Austin, when summoned, after notice, to take the oath. The other State officers took the oath. Lieut. Gov. Clark was to assume the Governor's powers on the 16th. The Convention had passed an ordinance continuing in the State Government the officers who took the oath.

VIRGINIA.—The Committee on Federal Relations referred the proposed amendment to the U. S. Constitution. It is Franklin's substitute, changed by using the expression "involuntary servitude," instead of persons sold to slavery; rights of owners are not to be impaired by Congressional or Territorial law, or pre-existing laws of Mexico, in the territory heretofore acquired. Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is prohibited north of 36° 30', but shall not be prohibited by Congress or any Territorial Legislature south thereof. The third section is partly altered for the somewhat better security of property in transit. The fifth section prohibits the importation of slaves from places beyond the limits of the United States. The sixth makes verbal changes in relation to remuneration for fugitives by Congress, and excises the clause relative to securing privileges and immunities. The seventh forbids the elective franchise and right to hold office to persons of the African race. The eighth, none of these amendments, nor the third paragraph of second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of second section of the fourth article, shall be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

MISSOURI.—The State Convention adopted the third resolution by ayes 88, nays 42.

Mr. Nember offered a substitute to the fourth resolution, slightly altering. The resolution was adopted, ayes 77, nays 9.

The fifth resolution, relating to coercion, was then taken up.

Mr. McDonnell then offered a substitute, that it is necessary, for the preservation of peace, that the President withdraw the military force from the seceded States, and abstain from all collection of the revenues.

Mr. Hall offered an amendment to the effect that the Committee are not sufficiently acquainted with the position of the Federal troops in the South to make such request, but earnestly entreat the Federal Government to abstain from any act calculated to bring about a collision.

Mr. Shackleford offered a substitute to the amendment, that it is the opinion of this Convention that if the cherished desire is to preserve the country from civil war, and to restore fraternal feelings, it would be greatly promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from such forts within the seceded States where there is danger of hostile collision, and we recommend that the policy be adopted. The resolution as amended passed by a vote of 83 to 6.

The sixth resolution, providing for the adjournment of the Convention to December, was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

Political Intelligence.

THE United States Senate is now in session, having been assembled for the purpose of acting upon such nominations as may be made by the President. The body is thus constituted, politically:

R.—Republican. O.—Opposition.

Number of Senators..........68

Senator	Party	Term Expires
ALABAMA.		
Vacancy (seceded)		1865
Vacancy (seceded)		1867
ARKANSAS.		
Wm. K. Sebastian	O	1865
Chas. B. Mitchell	O	1867
CONNECTICUT.		
James Dixon	R	1863
LaFayette S. Foster	R	1867
CALIFORNIA.		
Milton S. Latham	O	1863
Vacancy		1867
DELAWARE.		
James A. Bayard	O	1863
Wm. Saulsbury	O	1865
FLORIDA.		
Vacancy (seceded)		1863
Vacancy (seceded)		1867
GEORGIA.		
Vacancy (seceded)		1865
Vacancy (seceded)		1867
INDIANA.		
Jesse D. Bright	O	1863
Henry S. Lane	R	1867
ILLINOIS.		
Stephen A. Douglas	O	1865
Lyman Trumbull	R	1867
IOWA.		
James W. Grimes	R	1865
James Harlan	R	1867
KENTUCKY.		
Lazarus W. Powell	O	1865
J. C. Breckinridge	O	1867
KANSAS.		
Vacancy		—
Vacancy		—
LOUISIANA.		
Vacancy (seceded)		1865
Vacancy (seceded)		1867
MAINE.		
Lot M. Morrill	R	1863
W. Pitt Fessenden	R	1865
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Charles Sumner	R	1863
Henry Wilson	R	1865
MARYLAND.		
Anthony Kennedy	O	1865
James A. Pearce	O	1867
MICHIGAN.		
Zach. Chandler	R	1863
K. S. Bingham	R	1865
MINNESOTA.		
Henry M. Rice	O	1863
M. S. Wilkinson	R	1863
MISSISSIPPI.		
Vacancy (seceded)		1863
Vacancy (seceded)		1865
MISSOURI.		
Trusten Polk	O	1863
Waldo H. Johnson	O	1867
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
John P. Hale	R	1865
Daniel R. Clark	R	1867
NEW YORK.		
Preston King	R	1863
Ira Harris	R	1867
NEW JERSEY.		
John R. Thompson	O	1863
John C. Ten Eyck	R	1865
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Thomas Bragg	O	1865
Thos. L. Clingman	O	1867
OHIO.		
Benj. F. Wade	R	1863
John Sherman	R	1867
OREGON.		
Edward D. Baker	R	1865
Geo. W. Nesmith	O	1867
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Vacancy		1863
Edgar Cowan	R	1867
RHODE ISLAND.		
Jas. F. Simmons	R	1863
Henry B. Anthony	R	1865
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Vacancy (seceded)		1863
Vacancy (seceded)		1865
TENNESSEE.		
Andrew Johnson	O	1863
A. O. P. Nicholson	O	1865
TEXAS.		
Vacancy (seceded)		1863
Vacancy (seceded)		1865
VERMONT.		
Solomon Foot	R	1863
Jacob Collamer	R	1867
VIRGINIA.		
James M. Mason	O	1863
R. M. T. Hunter	O	1865
WISCONSIN.		
Jas. R. Doolittle	R	1863
Timothy O. Howe	R	1867

Republicans..........27
Opposition..........24
Vacancies..........17

After several days' balloting for U. S. Senator, by the Missouri Legislature, Mr. Green's name was withdrawn, and Waldo H. Johnson nominated instead, who was elected on the 2d ballot. The vote was as follows:—Whole vote, 145; necessary to a choice, 73; Johnson, 80; Doniphan, 36; English, 29.

JOHN SHERMAN was nominated by the Legislature of Ohio on the 21st inst., for Senator, on the 79th ballot, which stood, Sherman, 43; Dennison, 23; Schenck, 10. A resolution requesting Congress to call a National Convention, passed both Houses of the Legislature.

Legislature of New York.

SENATE.—We have only space to give a list of the bills passed during the week, which are as follows:

Relative to protests and legal holidays.

To incorporate Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, after the adoption of the amendment, providing that nothing in the act shall be construed so as to prevent Homoeopathic students from entering the College.

Supplementary to the act for the foreclosure and sale of the New York and Erie Railroad.

Relative to the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies.

To amend the Charter of the Jewish Society for the Education of Poor Children.

To increase the compensation of State Prison Physicians.

To facilitate the trial of civil actions.

Relative to the Erie, Oswego, and Seneca canals.

The vote on the bill to amend an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

Mr. Manniere's bill, defining larceny from the person and petit larceny, provides that any person convicted of stealing from a person, although of less than $50 value, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and punished accordingly.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Kernan, from the Special Committee to investigate charges of bribery against Jay Gibbons, made report declaring him guilty of the charges of bribery, and submitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That Jay Gibbons, member from the 1st district of the county of Albany, has been guilty of official misconduct, rendering him unworthy of a seat in this House, and that he be and is hereby expelled.

A long debate sprang up on the motion to adopt the resolution at once.

The evidence and report were ordered printed, and the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

Gov. Morgan, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Doty, transmitted the joint-resolution of Congress, proposing to the several State Legislatures an article amendatory of the Constitution, providing no amendments shall be made which will authorize or give to Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service; such amendment to be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of all the States.

Bills Passed.—To appropriate $7,000 a year for five years to the Peoples' College; to incorporate the University of Brooklyn; relative to Inland and Navigation Insurance Companies, and limiting tenure of officers in Militia; to legalize the action of the New York Common Council in relation to the appointment of messenger in bureau on unsafe buildings; the annual supply bill; to incorporate the Veteran Scott Life Guard of New York; to authorize the construction of Street Railroads in Syracuse; to preserve game in Suffolk and Queens counties.

Some twenty private bills were also passed. Adj.

News Paragraphs.

THE New Orleans Delta says that a party of gentlemen have bought half a million acres of land in Southern Florida, about one hundred miles south of Tampa Bay, at two cents an acre, where they intend to raise tropical fruit.

NEAR Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, all the snow that has fallen this winter would amount in depth to 14½ feet. During one night the mercury in the thermometer indicated 41 degrees below zero, or within one degree of congealment.

THE steamer South Carolina arrived from Charleston at Boston on Saturday week, with the largest cargo of cotton and rice ever sent from that port. The Charlestonians were highly pleased at the resumption of business relations with Boston.

SOME 300 tuns of old bells, consigned to the Meneelys, bell founders, have arrived in West Troy. They came from Mexico, and bear a very antique appearance. One purports to have been cast ninety-seven years since, and the others range in date from fifty to seventy-five years. They are to be re-cast.

DURING the past month, the oldest person of the Onondaga tribe of Indians, a woman named Hannah, died at the supposed age of over *one hundred and twenty years!* From the family traditions, it is believed that she was born as early as 1741, and perhaps at a still earlier date.

IT is said that at the late session of the Illinois Legislature, the members, among other extravagances, voted themselves a gold pen each, valued at $15. Some of the members, who had no special use for gold pens, effected a "dicker" with the jeweler furnishing them, for tablespoons, castors, and the like articles of household value.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords on the 7th, Lord Wodehouse said it was true that Russia had sent a dispatch to the French Government, approving of the French occupation in Syria, and intimating that Russia would if necessary support the sending of an increased force.

In the House of Commons on the 7th an interesting debate took place on Italian affairs. Edwin James, Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone, and Lord John Russell, defended the policy of England, the King of Sardinia and Garibaldi, while several Irish members took the opposite side, and Mr. Roebuck made a pro-Austrian speech.

The London Times, in reviewing Jefferson Davis' Inaugural Speech, says it never has read a public document so difficult to analize and interpret.

In the Commons on the 4th, Lord Hennessey charged Lord Russell deliberately with concealing important dispatches relating to trade in Tuscany and Naples, and reproached him with a breach of international law. Layard said the course of the Government was in accordance with the sentiment of the mass of the English people. Sir Bowyer said the policy of the foreign office would lead to war.

The Times says the new tariff of the U. S. establishes protective duties on a most extravagant scale, and the result will be the almost absolute prohibition of imports from Europe, and be more detrimental to the interests of America than Europe.

FRANCE.—The Senate have finally adopted an address in response to the Emperor's Speech, by 1,200 to 3 votes.

A meeting of Hungarian and Polish notabilities is said to have been held at the Palace Royal.

Independent members of the corps legislative had proposed various liberal amendments to the Address, calling, among other things, for the repeal of the law of public safety, the freedom of the press, &c.

The debate would commence on the 11th.

It was reported that Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Toulon to negotiate for the withdrawal of the French troops.

ITALY.—The bombardment of Civitella Tronto commenced on the 20th. Gen. Fregola notified Cialdini that the works commenced against the citadel were a violation of the regulation between him and Garibaldi, and that he would bombard the city. Cialdini responded that for every inhabitant killed, he would order an officer of the garrison shot, and that he considered Fergola a rebel.

The official journal notifies the blockade of the citadel of Messina. Hostilities have commenced. All foreign vessels have left Messina, with the exception of those of the Americans and English.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Ministry have pronounced in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, and repudiated the idea of transferring the Papacy to Jerusalem.

RUSSIA.—The Bank of Poland refuses to make a specie payment on Russia bonds. Military forces have taken possession of the amount required.

All is now quiet at Warsaw. It is stated that the number of persons killed by the troops there in the late disturbance was 53.

Warsaw presented a gloomy appearance, everybody wearing mourning. The citizens' committee on safety had issued a proclamation requesting the maintenance of order. Over 100,000 attended the funeral of those killed at the late disturbances. Troops were kept within the barracks, and everything was orderly.

A petition was being signed for the re-establishment of the Polish Constitution.

It is said the emancipation of serfs will be formally proclaimed during Lent.

The Czar will soon give the project for a Constitution for Russia.

TURKEY.—The Porte had sent an answer to the last Russian note, in which he denies all right in foreign interference in the internal affairs of Turkey. The Turkish fleet, with troops and six months provisions on hand, was about to cruise off the coast of Dalmatia. Serious disturbances prevail in the ministry. An altercation had taken place between the Grand Vizier and Caliph Pasha, on financial matters. The latter disproved the recent policy of the Grand Vizier, and demanded new taxes on articles of luxury. The carrying out of the new loan has been postponed.

HOLLAND.—The King has prorogued the Chambers, consequent on the resignation of the ministry.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—*Breadstuffs.*—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report flour quiet, but steady, at 28s@31s. American wheat firm, at full prices for fine, and with a partial advance of 2d@3d for spring red. Red wheat was quoted at 11s@12s10d; white 12s6d@14s6d. Corn firm.

The News Condenser.

— There are regular cab stands in Pekin.

— Infanticide is on the increase in London.

— In English vessels there are 300,000 seamen.

— Furious storms have been raging in the Black Sea.

— The small pox is somewhat prevalent at Indianapolis.

— "Awful" Gardiner, the reformed prize fighter, is insane.

— The banks of Philadelphia have resumed specie payments.

— Steam tugs are now used on the Grand Trunk Canal in England.

— Six daily prayer meetings are now maintained in New York city.

— The Empress of France contemplates a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

— There are 1,500 carriage makers out of employment in New Haven.

— The Cunard Company have offered the Arabia and Niagara for sale.

— Digging for oil has been commenced in the Thirteenth Ward of Buffalo.

— Mr. Lincoln has already received 700 applications for office in Minnesota.

— The Sons of Malta of New Orleans have expelled Gen. Twiggs from their order.

— The leading railway lines in France pay from ten to twenty per cent. dividends.

— The journeymen coopers of Chicago are on a strike for the *seventh* time this season.

— The name of the postoffice at Rhinebeck Station, N. Y., has been changed to Rhine Cliff.

— It is estimated that there are more than two millions of men engaged in a sea-faring life.

— The Southern students, seven or eight in number, have "seceded" from Dartmouth College.

— The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle reports a severe frost in Augusta and vicinity on the 6th inst.

— A new twenty-horse power steam vessel is building for Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler.

— The spoils secured by the Sardinians at Gaeta, was 11,000 troops, 800 cannon, and 60,000 muskets.

— The population of Virginia is as follows: Whites, 1,049,-663; free colored, 57,570, slaves, 490,887.

— A pegging machine is in use in New England, with which a woman's shoe is pegged in ten seconds.

— As a proof of how full Washington is, 2,300 persons dined at Willard's Hotel on Monday week.

— Mr. Johnson, the new Senator from Missouri, was one of the Commissioners to the Peace Congress.

— Gen. Twiggs declined a brigadier-generalship in the Confederate army, on account of feeble health.

— The younger children of Mrs. Lincoln are quite sick, and apprehension is felt that they may not recover.

— The late dreadful storms in England were announced three days in advance by the London Meteorologist.

— The banks of South Carolina report February, $14,962,486 capital, $7,549,475 circulation, and $1,393,331 specie.

— The water of Loch Katrine, now supplied to Glasgow for drinking purposes, is said to be the finest in the world.

— A huge cannon ball is now being made at the Ames company's establishment, at Chicopee, which will weigh 440 pounds.

— A bearer of dispatches has left the State department with important communications for our Minister to Mexico, Mr. Weller.

— A Kentuckian named R. D. Cook has discovered that brandy, soda, and tea, are an infallible remedy for the hog cholera.

— A scientific expedition into Lybia has been projected by the Duke of Gotha, to be under the direction of Theodore Heuglen.

— It is stated that the land offices at the West are receiving numerous letters from the South, inquiring about desirable locations.

— In 1857, two cases of diptheria were reported in New York, and in 1860, four hundred and seventy-seven in the same city.

— A Berlin letter states that Russia has expressed a wish to conclude a treaty of commerce with Prussia and the Zollverein.

— Mr. Perry Barnes has caught, in the Chautauqua lake, a pickerel weighing 26 pounds, 46 inches in length, and 21 inches round.

— The music in the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's church, New York, is furnished by a choir of 70 children, chosen from the Sabbath School.

— Connecticut river is now free of ice as far up as the head of "sloop navigation," and Hartford is once more a commercial city.

— Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has proclaimed martial law over that portion of James Island known as "Fort Johnson."

— A man in Bridgeport has sold Barnum a Tom Thumb dog that weighs but three ounces! It is an English terrier, and sold for $100.

— Two Virginians think they have invented a cannon which can be fired a whole day without stopping, at the rate of 30 shots per minute.

— Augustus Craven proposes to use the waters of the Volturno to irrigate the thousands of acres of hitherto profitless land near Naples.

— There are nine persons living within a distance of two miles, near Winsted, whose united ages are six hundred and eighty-eight years.

— There are still 802 gentlemen of Southern origin on Government pay, and doing army duty, while only 127, all told, have resigned.

— Collins, a Mississippi wood chopper, has, within a few years, realized over one hundred thousand dollars by selling wood to steamboats.

— Of 446 prisoners for life, sentenced during the last 16 years, in New York, only 92 remain; 243 having been pardoned, and 104 died.

— A bridle has been invented in France, with which a runaway horse's nostrils are suddenly closed, an effectual method, it is said, to stop the animal.

— The project of making a new State of the upper peninsula of Michigan, with some of the adjoining counties of Wisconsin, has been revived.

— There are 4,593 boats belonging to the Erie canal, of which 1,440 are of greater tonnage than the vessel in which Columbus discovered America.

— The best chapters of Dr. Holland's "Gold Foil" have been recently issued by a *religious* society of Britain as an *English* "Tract for the Times."

— The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, which has used Georgia and South Carolina paper for the past three years, is now printed on paper imported from Belgium.

— The Prince of Wales' revenue from the Duchy of Cornwall will, for the last year, be about $225,000, an increase from the previous one of over $20,000.

— The Emperor of Austria has given to the Vienna protestants a place to worship in, Concordat or no Concordat. The building has been for years a magazine.

— The Vice President of the U. S., the late Postmaster General, the present Secretary of the Interior, and the present Secretary of War, were all printers.

— Sir Roderick Murchison, at a late meeting of the Ethnological Society, said there were living, in Poland, animals which have been supposed to be extinct.

— Returns of assessors from all but six counties of Texas, show an aggregate value of property of $291,827,584—an increase the past year of over 30 per cent.

— Messina, Italy, with 100,000 inhabitants, has no newspaper, no school, but, accustomed to the habits of tyrants for generations, is amused by plenty of theaters.

— The estimated amount of flour, wheat, and corn in store, in Chicago, is as follows. 42,837 bbls. flour; 1,639,372 bus. wheat; 1,589,998 bus. corn; 478,000 bus. oats.

Special Notices.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

WHOEVER is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, who, as Apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.*

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
Rochester, March 26, 1861.

OUR weather has been moderating for the past two days, and we are at present enjoying the first spring-like rain of the season.

FLOUR—We are unable to note anything new in flour either as regards price or transactions.

GRAIN—We hear of a sale of 1,500 bushels Canadian wheat at $1,30. Corn and Oats are unchanged.

SEEDS—Clover unchanged. Timothy is somewhat scarce and the prices are very firm. An occasional sample of very choice is sold for $5,00 per bushel.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.	
Flour, winter wheat	$5,25@6,75
Flour, spring do	5,00@5,00
Flour, buckwheat	0,00@2,00
Meal, Indian	@1,12½
Wheat, Genesee	1,10@1,30
Best white Canada	0,00@1,35
Corn, old	00@50
Corn new	00@42
Rye, 60 lbs ⅌ bush	60@63
Oats, by weight	25@26
Barley	50@55
Buckwheat	35@40
Beans	75c@$1,00
MEATS.	
Pork, Mess	$16,50@00,00
Pork, clear	18,00@19,00
Pork, cwt	6,00@6,25
Beef, cwt	4,00@6,00
Spring lambs, each	1,50@2,00
Mutton, carcass	4@5c
Hams, smoked	9@10
Shoulders	6½@7
Chickens	9@10
Turkeys	10@11
Geese	40@50
Ducks ⅌ pair	38@44
DAIRY, &c.	
Butter, roll	12@16
Butter, firkin	12@14
Cheese	8@10
Lard, tried	10@10
Tallow, rough	0@6
Tallow, tried	8@9

Eggs, dozen	11@12c
Honey, box	12@14
Candles, box	11½@12
Candles, extra	13@13½
FRUIT AND ROOTS.	
Apples, bushel	25@31c
Apples, dried, ⅌ lb	2½@3
Peaches, dried, ⅌ lb	9@10
Cherries, dried	00@10
Plums, dried	00@10
Potatoes	40@40
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Slaughter	4@4½
Calf	7@7
Sheep Pelts	50@162c
Lamb Pelts	50@88
SEEDS.	
Clover, bushel	$4,00@4,00
Timothy	2,25@2,75
SUNDRIES.	
Wood, hard	$3,00@5,00
Wood, soft	3,00@3,00
Coal, Lehigh	7,00@7,00
Coal, Scranton	5,75@6,00
Coal, Pittston	5,75@6,00
Coal, Shamokin	5,75@6,00
Coal, Char	10@12½
Salt, bbl	1,75@1,75
Hay, ton	8,00@11,00
Straw, ton	0,00@0,00
Wool, ⅌ lb	30@50c
Whitefish, half bbl	4,25@4,50
Codfish, ⅌ quintal	4,50@5,00
Trout, half bbl	4,00@4,25

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—FLOUR—Market a shade better—Sales at $5,15@5,30 for super State; $5,25@5,30 for extra do; $5,15@5,20 for superfine Western; $5,25@5,45 for common to medium extra do; $5,55@5,65 for inferior to good extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian a shade firmer; sales at $5,30@6,75.

GRAIN—Wheat market 1@2c better, with a fair export demand; sales Chicago spring at $1,19@1,23, Milwaukee club at $1,27@1,32, in store and delivered, common to winter red Western at $1,28@1,32 delivered, and white Western at $1,45@1,50.—Rye quiet at 63@65c. Barley scarce and firm at 78@80c. Corn about 1c better; sales at 67@69c for old mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 63@65c for new do, at the RR depot.—Oats steady at 33@35c for State, Western, and Canada.

PROVISIONS—Pork a little more steady; sales at $16,50@16,63 for mess, $12,50@12,75 for prime. Lard steady; sales at 9@10c. Butter in fair request at 10@14c for Ohio and 14@19c for State. Cheese steady at 8@10c.

ALBANY, March 25.—FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a moderate business doing in Flour, mainly for the supply of the home trade, at unchanged prices. We quote:

Common to good State	$5,00@5,10
Fancy and extra State	6,10@5,25
Common to good Western	5,25@5,65
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c.	5,75@7,00
Extra Ohio	6,00@7,00
Common Canadian	5,30@5,60
Extra Canadian	6,25@7,00
Fancy Genesee	6,01@6,00
Extra Genesee and city brands	6,00@7,25
Extra Kentucky	6,50@7,00

Corn meal is in moderate request at $1,25@1,37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat, sales of red winter State at $1,19c, and fair white Indiana at $1,45. Corn, sales of car lots of new round yellow at the Central depot at 55@56c, delivered at East Albany. Barley is in steady request. Two and four rowed State are quoted at 68@70c. Sales State Oats at 32½c, delivered.

FEED—Sales 1,000 bush 30 lb feed at 75c.

BUFFALO, March 25.—FLOUR—The market for flour is quiet and steady; sales since our last at $4,50@5,00 for extra State and Wisconsin; $5,00@5,37½ for extra Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, and $5,50@6,00 for double extras, with small sales favorite do. at $6,25.

GRAIN—Wheat neglected; sales Canada club at 94½@97c.—Corn firmer, a small lot was reported 46½c. Oats quiet at 23@24c. Barley steady at 55@58c. Rye nominal at 60c. Peas held at 54c.

SEEDS—Firm, a sale of 100 bags Canada Timothy was reported at $2,75. Clover is selling at $4,25.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nothing doing.—*Com. Adv.*

TORONTO, March 23.—FLOUR—The market for flour during the past week has been dull, with restricted transactions. Deliveries in store from teams have been moderate.

Superfine extra	$5,00@5,55
Extra	5,25@5,40
Fancy	4,85@5,00
No. 1	4,55@4,65
No. 2	4,30@4,30

GRAIN—Fall wheat has remained steady during the week, with deliveries from teams, to the amount of 400 to 500 bushels daily. The samples have not ruled very prime, and extreme quotations are only for occasional loads. We quote prime samples at $1,16@1,18, and common to medium at $1,08@1,13. Spring wheat has been in active request, and prices have ruled steady. The receipts of wheat, principally spring, by Northern Railway, for the week ending Monday last, have amounted to near 19,000 bushels. We quote spring wheat at 88@93c, and golden drop at 94@96c. For well cleaned samples of the latter, free from all admixture of other grains, $1 would be freely paid. Barley has been in small supply, and is active for bright samples at 48@52c. Peas have been active all the week although prices have but slightly advanced. We quote 52@55c as the ruling figures. Oats still continue in small supply, but the demand seems quite as fluctuating, 25@27c being the prices paid.

SEEDS—Timothy seed remains steady with a fair retail demand, at $3@3,25. Clover seed more active, but the demand is chiefly of a retail character. $4,50@4,75 are the prices paid.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality	$9,50@10,00
Ordinary quality	8,25@9,25
Common quality	7,25@8,00
Inferior quality	6,50@7,00
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality	$55,00@60,00
Ordinary quality	40,00@50,00
Common quality	30,00@35,00
Inferior quality	25,00@30,00
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality, ⅌ lb	6½@7½c
Ordinary quality	5½@6 c
Common quality	4 @5 c
Inferior quality	3½@4 c
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality	$5,00@6,00
Ordinary quality	4,00@5,50
Common quality	3,00@3,75
Inferior quality	2,75@3,00
SWINE.	
First quality	5¾@5⅞c
Other qualities	4¾@5¼c

BRIGHTON, March 21.—At market—1700 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 2,300 Sheep and Lambs, and 500 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $7,25@0,00; 1st quality, $6,50@7,00; 2d do, $6,00@6,00; 3d do, $4,50@5,00.
WORKING OXEN—$85, $00@116.
MILCH COWS—$32@44; common, $19@21.
VEAL CALVES—$3,00@5,00.
STORES—Yearlings, $0@0; two-years old, $15@17; three years old, $17@19.
HIDES—4½@5c ⅌ lb.
CALF SKINS—10@11c ⅌ lb.
TALLOW—6½@7c ⅌ lb.
PELTS—$1,00@1,25 each.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—$1,25@2,00; extra, $3,00@6,00.
SWINE—Store, wholesale, 6@7c; retail, 6@8c. Fat Hogs, undressed, still fed, 0c.

CAMBRIDGE, March 20.—At market 957 cattle, about 800 beeves and 157 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three years old.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $6,75@7,25; first quality, $6,00@6,62; second quality, $5,75@0,00; third quality, $3,75; ordinary quality, $0,00.
WORKING OXEN—$90@180.
COWS AND CALVES—$30, $40@60.
STORES—Yearlings, $0@0; two years old, $15@18; three years old, $17@19.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—2,300 at market. Prices—In lots $1,50@2,08; extra and selections, $2,50@6,00 each.
PELTS—$1@$1,25 each.
TALLOW—6½@7c ⅌ lb.
HIDES—4½@5c ⅌ lb. CALF SKINS—10@11c ⅌ lb.
VEAL CALVES—None.

ALBANY, March 25.—BEEVES—We had supposed that the over supply last week would have checked shipments, but the fact is just the reverse.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 15 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	4,512	3,712	2,956
Sheep	4,710	2,491	2,914
Hogs	70	90	640

PRICES—The market is quite inactive at the following prices.

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	4½@5 c	5 @5¼c
Extra	4⅛@4¼c	4½@4¾c
First quality	3½@4 c	3¾@4 c
Second quality	3 @	3¼@3½c
Third quality	0 @2½c	2¾@2⅞c

TORONTO, March 23.—BEEF—The supply of live stock has been large, but the demand is languid, and the market closes dull. $6 ⅌ 100 lbs. is paid for first-class beeves, and medium, $4@5 ⅌ 100 lbs. Farmers' beef remains unchanged, with supplies light, at $4,50@5.

CALVES—Are scarce and in demand; $3@6 each are the prices paid from common to fed animals.

HOGS—Hardly enough is being brought to market from day to day to give quotations. We quote $5@5,50 as the ruling prices. Bacon remains unchanged at $7,50@8 ⅌ 100 lbs. Hams, out of salt, $8,50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Smoked, $10@11 ⅌ 100 lbs.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The market is still dull and heavy, the very few sales that are making are altogether for immediate consumption, nothing being taken on speculation. The movements in domestic fleece during the week, embrace about 30,000 lbs low to fine at 30@45c, and 5,000 lbs extra at 4½c. In pulled wools nothing of importance has taken place. We notice a sale of 4,000 lbs fine selected California at 30@34c. Foreign wools of all descriptions have been very dull, and we have no sales to advise.

American Saxony Fleece, ⅌ lb	45@48
American full blood Merino	41@44
American half-blood and three-fourths Merino	36@40
American Native and one-fourth Merino	32@35
Extra Pulled	35@37
Superfine, Pulled	31@33
No. 1, Pulled	23@25
Lamb's, Pulled	28@30
California, extra	00@00
California, fine, unwashed	18@26
California, common do	12@20
Peruvian, washed	25@30
Valparaiso, unwashed	—@—
South American Mes., unwashed	15@21
South American Merino, unwashed	20@23
South American, common washed	13@15
South American Entre Rios, do	13@16
South American, unwashed	8@10
South American Cordova, washed	19@22
Cape Good Hope unwashed	20@25
East India, washed	18@30
African, unwashed	—@—
African, washed	—@—
Smyrna, unwashed	10@18
Smyrna, washed	23@26
Mexican, unwashed	—@—

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

BOSTON, March 23.—The transactions in fleece and pulled wool have been to some extent, comprising 250,000 lbs, the sales of fleece ranging from 35@50c, and pulled at 30@45c for No. 1 extra. The sales of Foreign have been 500 bales Cape, South American, Chinese and Mediterranean, and 50 bales Peruvian, on private terms.

Saxony and Merino, fine	48@50
Full blood	46@47
¾ and ⅝ blood	36@43
Common	30@35
Pulled, extra	40@48
Do Superfine	35@40
Do. No. 1	28@33
Do No. 2	16@25

Western mixed	20@30
Smyrna, washed	15@26
Do unwashed	9@17
Syrian	10@23
Cape	12@30
Crimea	9@17
Buenos Ayres	9@45
Peruvian, washed	25@30

Died.

IN Farmington, Ontario Co., March 16th, Mrs MARGARET, wife of JOSEPH WELLS and daughter of THOS. MACKIE, of Clyde, aged 41 years and 6 months.

IN this city, on the 19th inst., ORLANDO HASTINGS, aged 78 years and 12 days.

IN this city, on the 19th inst., of apoplexy, JOSHUA CONKEY, aged 67 years.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, In Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

☞ THE RURAL NEW-YORKER commenced its Twelfth Year and Volume with an edition of over SEVENTY THOUSAND! Though the columns are wider than formerly (giving more words per line,) and the circulation much larger, we do not purpose to increase the Advertising Rates at present. The RURAL is undoubtedly the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its Class in America—for, in addition to its immense circulation among the most enterprising and successful Farmers and Horticulturists, it is taken and read by thousands of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men.

ONE PRICE and Low PRICE, at GILMAN'S Shoe Store, 8 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—200 000 lbs. Dried Apples. Those having a good article at 2½ cents per pound, address
H. BLACKMAR, Newark, N. Y.

ONE PRICE and Low PRICE, at GILMAN'S Shoe Store, 8 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

SIX WEEKS POTATO—Is the very earliest, largest, and best variety, and may be had of CHAS. C. HOLTON, Rochester, or GEO. C. BUELL. 585-2t

ONE PRICE and Low PRICE, at GILMAN'S Shoe Store, 8 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

A LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, built by Boardman, Gray & Co., six months since, for $350, in perfect order and condition throughout, and fully warranted, will be sold for $275 cash, delivered anywhere in Rochester, including box for shipping. Address B. H., Post-Office Box 768, Rochester, N. Y.

ONE PRICE and Low PRICE, at GILMAN'S Shoe Store, 8 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The place formerly occupied by Norman A. Pratt, in Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y., 3 miles south of Spencerport, consisting of 81½ acres of good grain land. The house and barn are good, both nearly new. Also, 2 acres of woodland. Price $75 per acre. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
ELECTUS A. PRATT, Administrator.

SORGHUM GROWERS' MANUAL FOR 1861. Containing a brief history and description of the nature and properties of the Chinese Sorghum and African Imphee, with general directions based upon the experience of our most successful operators in Sirup and Sugar making, from the period of the introduction of the plant into this country up to the present time. Price 20 cents, mailed to any address, by
WM. H. CLARK, Manufacturer of Cane Mills, &c.,
122 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

ONE PRICE and Low PRICE, at GILMAN'S Shoe Store, 8 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., HAMMONDSPORT, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.—WINES AND BRANDIES of the finest qualities, made from Native Grapes, at the Company's Establishment the past season, at reasonable prices.
☞ Send for Circular and Price List.
T. M. YOUNGLOVE, Sec'y. G. H. WHEELER, Pres't.
585-4t JOHN F. WEBER, Sup't.

ONE PRICE and Low PRICE at GILMAN'S Shoe Store, 8 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND ALFRED UNIVERSITY.—Under one Board of Instruction, located at Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the line of the N. Y. & E. Railroad.

Every Department conducted by Professors of long experience as Educators, and earnestly devoted to their business. Patronage extensive, and of a high order. The new University Edifice furnishes superior accommodations for the Female Department. Ladies' room (separate sleeping-room adjoining each,) handsomely furnished and carpeted.

Expenses, per year, for tuition and board, including fuel and furnished rooms, only $100. The next term opens March 20th. Fall term, for 1861, August 14th. For circulars, address
March 23, 1861. W. C. KENYON.

ONE PRICE and Low PRICE, at GILMAN'S Shoe Store, 8 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

A SOUL-STIRRING ROMANCE
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
Every patriot's heart will leap with joy to learn that, in
The New York Mercury,
FOR APRIL 6TH,
(Now Ready Everywhere,)
Is commenced a splendid tale of the heroism and chivalry of our patriot-fathers, entitled
STRONG STEVE,
THE BORDER RANGER,
OR,
THE REBEL AND TORY LOVERS.
A Tale of the Old Dominion.
BY GEORGE ALBANY.
Let no one in whose bosom their exists a spark of love for the country which gave him birth, fail to read this great story of
THE HEROIC DAYS OF SEVENTY-SIX!

ONE PRICE and Low PRICE, at GILMAN'S Shoe Store, 8 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WEBSTER in the SENATE. The Magnificent Engraving, representing that thrilling and sublime scene in the United States Senate—WEBSTER DELIVERING HIS GREAT 7TH OF MARCH SPEECH—has been cut down in price from Three Dollars to ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY. This extraordinary reduction has been made during the present National crisis, with the view of bringing this Splendid Union Picture within the reach of every home. No picture equal to it in size has ever before been sold for less than from $5 to $10, and the first copies of the work, no better than the present ones (as we are now printing them from renewed plates,) sold rapidly at $10 per copy. It is 29 by 35 inches in size.

The godlike Webster, on an occasion when the whole nation, agitated, was waiting to hear him, standing in the midst of his compeers, with Fillmore in the chair, with Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Bell, Seward, Cass, Douglas, and a whole galaxy of the chosen statesmen of the day, earnestly listening to every word that fell from his lips, this was indeed a sublime scene, and one which the artist has here daguerreotyped with a perfection almost incredible. It is a full representation of the Senate Chamber, with a correct Portrait of each Senator in his seat, with Portraits also of a large number of distinguished guests who were present on the floor of the Senate—embracing in all over one hundred of the most noted men of the nation, each drawn from a daguerreotype taken especially for the purpose.—Every engraving is accompanied with an outline key, pointing out by numbers the location of each person represented.

Inclose one dollar and eight red stamps to our address, and you will receive the picture by return of mail, carefully rolled in a tube, and postage paid. Send a club of four, and we will send one copy extra, making five pictures for $5. All money in letters, registered according to law, are at our risk.

HOW TO MAKE SOME MONEY.—We wish to employ 100 good Agents to engage in the sale of these pictures, and we will enter into such an arrangement as will guarantee them $100 profit per month.
JONES & CLARK, Engraving Publishers,
No. 83 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A valuable Farm of 180 acres, adjoining the village of Batavia, 1½ miles from the Court House, on the road leading to Caryville known as the Sculs Farm,—140 acres first quality wheat land, with 20 acres woodland. The buildings are large and commodious, plenty of Fruit of all kinds, and the location is very desirable, being so convenient to the village for Market, Mills, Railroads, Churches, Schools, &c., besides it has a commanding view of the country around, has a large door yard, with large Shade Trees and Evergreens. Terms made easy to suit purchasers. Possession can be given 1st of April. S. C. HOLDEN.
Batavia, March 21, 1861. 580-3

ONE PRICE and Low PRICE, at GILMAN'S Shoe Store, 8 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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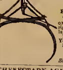

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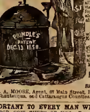

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[The following lines were written by the late Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN, D. D., of Charleston, South Carolina. We admire the sentiments contained in them, and regret that the patriotism they embody is not the rule, in place of being the exception, in the Palmetto State.]

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest.

Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear the Central mountain band,
Dear New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairied West.

By our altars, pure and free,
By our laws deep-rooted tree,
By the past's dread memory,
By our Washington—

By our common kindred tongue,
By our hopes—bright, buoyant,
By the tie of country strong;
We will still be one.

Fathers! have ye bled in vain?
Ages, must ye droop again?
Maker, shall we rashly stain
Blessing sent by Thee?

No! receive our solemn vow,
While before Thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain as now,
"Union—Liberty!"

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE LITTLE WICKET.

BY CAROLINE A. HOWARD.

[Concluded from page 100, last number.]

IF ELMER DUSSELDORF had hoped anything in his own favor from her extended knowledge of the world, he might as well have resigned that hope at once, for DIANA's mind was too full of new and exciting scenes for *love* to find a place in it. She scarcely thought of ELMER. As may be supposed, it was anything but pleasing to have to recall him to remembrance in the manner which she did a few months after her return.

Feeling that in such a matter as her establishment for life, her father's approval would have great influence with DIANA, ELMER thought best to consult Mr. WEST preparatory to renewing his addresses. Neither of them had ever mentioned to a third party the fact of his former proposal. Nothing could have been more satisfactory to Mr. WEST than to see his daughter the wife of his favorite friend, if she must marry at all; yet she was so necessary to his happiness, that if she was contented to remain as she was, he would have been still better pleased. With many kind and encouraging words, he promised to use his influence in ELMER's behalf.

Full of hope, he once more besought the lady's favor. True he could not feel that in any way she had ever shown a preference for him; but as she had never encouraged another, he felt that his chance was good. Alas for the fallacy of human anticipations. She was as inexorable as ever, though by no means cold as unkind. She was sincerely grieved, and when her father united his eloquence to ELMER's, she almost wavered, but could not *bring* her mind to consent to *marry* where she could not *love*.

Mr. WEST said that she would be happier married, as sooner or later she must be left alone, and he should be glad to feel that she was in such good guardianship.

ELMER said he had ceased to hope that she would love him before marriage, but years of devotion might win her love at last, and they should be hers. He had little to offer in himself, but all that money could procure would be at her disposal. She had said she wished to go abroad once more; she should go. Let her but express a wish, and he would endeavor to gratify it. And she felt that he would. She knew him to be good and true; but love, like the wind, "bloweth where it listeth, and we hear the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth."

So ELMER accepted his dismissal meekly, but answered like a true man, as he was, that he should never trouble her more. He thanked her for all her kindness, and honored her for her strict adherence to principle, but he must go away from that house,—she could not expect him to continue daily in her sight, beholding the form and listening to the voice that must grow dearer to him. That seemed to DIANA a sad alternative; for he had filled a large place in the sum of her enjoyment, and she dreaded to lose him. She begged that he would not deprive them of his friendship, nor altogether of his presence, more for her father's sake than her own.

And thus matters stood at the time of SYLVIA FAY's visit. ELMER came and went, much as of old, and no one, save a close observer like SYLVIA, would have dreamed of the state of his feelings.

So perfect was DIANA's self-possession that she was able to place him quite at ease by her natural and social manner. Such little attentions as he could render without being obtrusive, he still continued to bestow. He procured for her many pleasures, in his quiet way, but contrived so as not to intrude much upon her society. Sometimes it was tickets for the opera, invitations to an excursion, or a new book left upon her table. He made her no presents, for he knew that she would refuse them; but if she expressed a wish to read any new work, he was sure to have it, and would lend it to her.

She was passionately fond of flowers, and devoted much time to her garden, and it was strange how many rare plants, seeds, and gardening tools, Mr. WEST had given to him to bring home. She never asked who gave them; she could easily guess. She had given ELMER the privilege of working in their garden as much as he pleased, for *exercise*, as he said, and most of his leisure time was so employed. It had been her pleasure to adorn the sunny spot in the cemetery, so precious to her as her mother's resting-place, and she was not long in discovering that she had a valuable though unseen assistant in that occupation. Though she could not account for the fact, it seemed pleasant to know that ELMER loved her,—to feel that, come what might, he would *always* love her, though she pitied him for the hopelessness of his passion.

DIANA was conscientious, and would have been styled a *good* girl. She was not, however, of a religious turn of mind. Mr. DUSSELDORF had for years been a consistent and earnest member of the Church with which they worshiped. DIANA's father was as generous and open-hearted as he was wealthy, and many were the heavy hearts made lighter by his unassuming benevolence. His daughter was ever ready to second his charitable efforts, but she had little of his ready sympathy. Mr. DUSSELDORF, on the contrary, not only did good deeds as he had opportunity, but went about seeking the opportunities, and so quietly, that few save the recipients of his kindness knew the agent.

Among those called the *deserving* poor, (surely not the poor of whom JESUS spake!) who came within the sphere of their liberality, was a lame girl, who had for many years been confined to her home, and had supported herself by her needle. She sustained the trials of her humble lot with such Christian patience and sweetness of temper as to win the regard of all who knew her. DIANA went often to see her, to furnish her with work or to carry little presents of fruit and flowers. She seldom went without seeing some new evidence of Mr. DUSSELDORF's thoughtfulness, and poor MARY never wearied of recounting his favors, and sounding his praises, to one whom she supposed a willing listener. But as time passed, and DIANA could not but mark how, at every meeting, Mr. DUSSELDORF seemed to recover more and more of his natural manner, with an easy frankness toward herself, which spoke only of the calmest friendship, she began to feel a vague uneasiness in hearing his perfections so eloquently dwelt upon by MARY CLARE, the poor seamstress.

It is a singular trait in human nature, more especially woman nature, to desire to win and retain affection, even when they may not reciprocate it. It afforded DIANA a kind of pleasure to feel that she held, in her grasp, as it were, the affections of a heart like ELMER DUSSELDORF's, and that her love was to him a priceless thing, too high for him to obtain. Had any one told her so, she would have resented the imputation as dishonorable and selfish, yet it was true. Thus it came to be so that when MARY CLARE spoke of him she generally managed to change the subject, not but that she liked to know that he was appreciated, but the warmth of MARY's manner, and the light of gratitude which made her plain face seem almost handsome, suggested a new and important question to DIANA's mind. It took no definite form or coloring, but might be shaped thus:

"I do not think that ELMER seems as unhappy as might be expected after all. Why should not the sense of this disappointment wear away as many a similar one has done, and since he finds one love unattainable, why should he not console himself with another within his reach?"

She looked at MARY and felt that it would not be hard to win from the affectionate and dependent girl all that she had to give, and to ELMER misfortune and poverty would be as nothing.

Well, why should it not be so? Why should she object, since he was nothing to her? Surely she would not grudge him so small a consolation. O, no! Of course not, yet—it was not quite agreeable to feel that he *could* be consoled. O, selfishness!

Lately he had not been to see them as often as he was wont to do. He was very busy. Yet he found time to spend an occasional hour at MARY's cottage, to read and talk with her, "just like a minister," she said.

DIANA ought to have felt glad, but she did not. She only said to herself:—"DIANA WEST, what ails you lately? You are getting to be as unreasonable as a child. Are you jealous? Never! It shall not be said of you that you ever so prized the fickle admiration of any man,—more than all, *this* man, who can be nothing to you!"

But that did not seem to settle the matter quite. From some invisible cause, DIANA was losing much of her natural cheerfulness, and many things, once her chief pleasures, had lost their power to charm. She more seldom went from home, and gave fewer invitations to her young friends to visit her. She bestowed more time upon household employments, and such homely pursuits as reading, sewing, and learning anew the long neglected pieces which she used to play upon the piano before she went to Europe. Somehow those that she had been in the habit of playing for, or singing with, ELMER, needed the most practicing.

In this way one can pass a great deal of time and scarcely realize its lapse. Mr. WEST looked on and wondered, pleased to see DIANA growing so much like her mother. Thus her twenty-third birthday found her and passed.

MARY CLARE was wasting surely with consumption, and with gentle pity and tenderness, DIANA went to and fro, performing little offices of sisterly charity. Her self-dependent heart could not but have softened and grown humbler before the meek example of that suffering one, even had she been more proud, more selfish than she was. For the first time, she was being taught some of the deeper lessons of humanity.

She knew that to the dying girl ELMER DUSSELDORF seemed like a minister of peace. She knew that to many other comforts and pleasures he added those of his kindly presence, his earnest prayers and counsel, and there grew up in her heart a feeling akin to reverence for him, very different from the familiar sense of equality with which she had hitherto regarded him. She began to acknowledge him her superior, and once or twice she even wondered how she could so carelessly have rejected one of whom she began to feel herself unworthy.

It was spring when MARY CLARE died. DIANA was with her the day before. Both felt that the end was approaching, though neither knew that it was so near. MARY asked DIANA to read to her from the little Bible on the stand. As she turned the leaves, she saw the name of ELMER DUSSELDORF, in his well-known hand-writing, upon a blank leaf. In answer to her inquiring glance, MARY said,

"Yes, he left it one day for me to read some passages which he had marked, and I have not returned it. He said to keep it as long as I wished. Let me give it to you now. True, it is not mine, but I presume it will be yours some day, so let me give it to you."

She pronounced the last words with such an arch, though pleased expression, that DIANA blushed with conscious confusion. She wanted to speak and assure MARY of her mistake, but the words died on her lips. She opened the book to a marked passage and began to read, while every line seemed to speak of ELMER as if it were a part of him, or his words. The temptation to take the book was strong, and she yielded to it, intending to return it to him herself; but she never did. It was months ere he knew that it was in her possession, long after the roses had bloomed on MARY's grave.

Near the close of one of those sultry July days, when active life becomes burdensome, and the weary mind has visions of shady nooks, cool waters, and some soothing book of romance or poetry, DIANA reclined upon a couch in her quiet sitting-room, languidly perusing the fascinating pages of LONGFELLOW's "Golden Legend." It possessed a strange attraction for her, and she had read it so much of late that she had nearly learned it by rote. You know the bewitching myth? How

> The soul of the maid in peasant guise,
> To that holy height at length did rise,
> That death for love seemed no sacrifice?

It soothed her restless mind and changed the current of thoughts which often became tiresome. The book was one of the few gifts which she had accepted from ELMER, and till now it had never seemed to interest her much.

Her father's hasty entrance aroused her from a pleasant reverie. Evidently something had happened amiss, and as he threw himself into a chair, wiping the perspiration from his brow, her first anxious inquiry was for her brother, who was away at school.

"No, ALBERT is well; but DUSSELDORF's mills, at Maverick, are burned to the ground."

For a moment DIANA's cheek paled, and her voice trembled as she asked,

"And where is ELMER?"

"There, I expect. He went as soon as the news reached him. I fear his loss will be very great, though insurance will cover a part."

Nearly a week elapsed before ELMER came to see them,—a week of anxious sympathy on the part of both father and daughter. In her calmer moments, DIANA wondered that she should be so affected by this event, for she knew that to a man of ELMER's mind, wealth was of little worth except as a means of good to others. She knew, also, that in the estimation of his friends, his poverty or riches could make little difference.

At length he came, looking worn and haggard, for sleepless nights and overburdened days had told rapidly upon his strength. He spoke seldom of his loss, but feelingly referred to those dependent upon him for the means of living, and now suddenly deprived of employment. He had tried to be every where that his presence was needed, but it was impossible to meet all the demands upon his time. Many of his operatives were very poor, and unless immediately relieved, must suffer. His loss was considerable, yet he hoped to be able to keep his people, as he called them, from actual want, and re-establish them in his service.

Never did a man more nobly satisfy the claims of Christian benevolence than he did during those trying days. But flesh and blood cannot endure all things or forever, and the new mills were hardly begun before their proprietor lay helpless with a fever. He refused to give up as long as his strength held out, but was at length compelled, by utter inability to endure longer. He wished to remain at Maverick, that he might be at his post as soon as possible, and be near when wanted, but Mr. WEST would not listen to such an arrangement, averring that his life depended upon rest and freedom from care. ELMER resisted strongly, but when DIANA's earnest entreaties that he would come and let them take care of him, were added to her father's, he resigned himself passively to his fate. It was well he did, for next to the mercy of Providence, their excellent nursing was all that saved him from an early grave.

It was a new experience to DIANA, this anxious watching over a dear friend with the fearful consciousness that at every change in the wan and altered face, Death might be holding communion with the prisoned spirit. She knew little of sickness, and felt herself wholly unequal to the duties of a nurse, so a pleasant, motherly woman, was installed in that office, while DIANA assisted as a gentle sister would have done.

Something was at work within her,—she was long in understanding the new life which was gradually diffusing through her whole being a glow of sympathy and a patient meekness never experienced before. Her heart was full of pity for her suffering friend, and thoughts of him never left her by night or day. While the fever was at its height, her suspense was almost insupportable. Wishing to obtain some word of hope, she met the doctor one morning on his way from the sick room, and begged to know if he considered his patient in *very* great danger. Looking on that pale face and into the dark, sad eyes, what could Dr. RICHARDS say but that he *hoped* everything, though he must say that he feared that medical skill would avail little unless GOD willed that he should recover.

Five minutes after that interview, had you been in DIANA's room, you would have looked in vain for the proud and stately girl in that form quivering with suppressed sobs. The pride was humbled, though not all gone. It lay at her feet obscured by the dust of present affliction. And this is what the poor, weak heart said to the aching brain:

"Yes, he will die, I know he will! Die, and never know that I love him, (fool that I am!) never live to say that he is not changed. O why, why have I not known this before?"

And the brain said:

"Wait! Hope for the best. In a little while the worst will be past, then tell him, show him that you have not until now understood yourself. Show him that the return of health to him brings new life to you. It will be his best medicine. A love like his cannot change; he is yours still."

But once more her pride arose, and shaking off the dust, cried:

"Never! If my love is precious to him as once, it is for him to speak, not me. Shall the heart for which others, as noble as himself, have sued in vain, be flung an offering at the feet of one to whom it may have become a worthless thing. Never! Yet oh! if he should die!"

ELMER did not die, however. He lived to be as exacting as other convalescents. He must have DIANA ever at his side, or within call. No hand but hers could adjust his pillows rightly; none so skillfully prepare the cooling drinks; no voice but her's could read to him so soothingly. Yet he seldom asked a favor at her hands without regretting that he must make such demands upon her time and patience. He knew not the sweetness of these little services.

Once, when she asked what book she should read from, he said

"The one that MARY CLARE gave you."

That was all. He had never before referred to it, and she supposed that he never knew that MARY had given it to her. She did not imagine how much he had wondered why she kept it, and how willing he was to leave it in her keeping.

When ELMER's mind and body began to assume their former strength, the doctor ordered occasional rides on pleasant days, and as Mr. WEST and ALBERT were generally from home, DIANA was obliged to assume the office of driver. She did not think it prudent to trust her charge to the care of the coachman. Poor ELMER felt that it must be a great sacrifice, but he was actually too weak to reject it.

Under the management of Mr. WEST and an overseer, everything at the mills had gone on as well as it could have done under Mr. DUSSELDORF's supervision. It was now late in autumn, and as he gained but slowly, and seemed extremely sensitive to every change of temperature, Dr. RICHARDS had advised him to spend two or three months in Havana, and the Southern States. The subject was actively discussed, but it seemed difficult to come to a decision. He was very reluctant to spend so much time idling, as he termed it, while on the other hand, Mr. WEST strongly seconded the proposal. We can easily imagine DIANA's feelings, but her anxiety for his recovery prevailing over selfish considerations, urged her at length to add her vote in favor of the trip. Perhaps that helped him to make up his mind, for he did so, very speedily.

There was much to do before leaving, directions to give and arrangements to make at Maverick, and thither he repaired as soon as practicable; so DIANA did not see him again until he came to spend the Sabbath previous to his departure.

It would seem that as health returned to him, it had deserted her, for though calling herself well, she was very pale and her eyes had an unusual brightness when he saw her. With a remorseful feeling, he attributed it to her too devoted care of him.

Her greatest fear was that she should, by word or act, betray the intensity of her feelings; but her's was a well-disciplined nature, and it was with scarcely perceptible agitation that she offered her hand to him at parting, saying with a smile,

"I shall miss you, ELMER. I shall have no one to talk to, no one to ride with me, and"—

He held her hand tight, and was looking into her face with such a searching expression that she hesitated and said "and" again, confusedly.

"And no one to *love you* half so well as ELMER does after all, if he *is* old and poor!" he exclaimed, catching her to his breast with an eager and uncontrollable impulse.

You think she started from him, repelling such freedom with dignity, of course? She did no such thing. She began to cry heartily; I suppose it hurt her feelings, after all that she had done for ELMER DUSSELDORF, to hear him called such hard names as *old* and *poor*.

Her emotion must have been contagious, for when he spoke again his voice sank to a whisper. Had she not been so near him she could not have heard him when he said,

"Look up and say that you *will* love me a little, only a little, and I will go quite happy."

"Then I will never say it!" she answered with a defiant air, adding, more submissively, "Unless you will take me with you."

"Take you with me? Yes, to the ends of the earth, if you say so. I never promised anything more willingly! How soon can you be ready?"

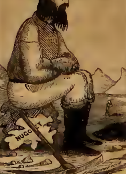
Never mind the rest. All you will care about knowing is, that ELMER's journey was postponed another week, and at the end of that time *Mrs.* DUSSELDORF was ready to accompany him. I presume that will seem quite incredible to some of my young lady friends who spent a year or two previous to their marriage in preparing the *trousseau*, but it is, nevertheless, a fact.

Now for the *moral*! O, I believe you said you did not like morals? Then we will omit that. Perhaps my story will do without, since it verifies two assertions besides the one at its commencement, viz:

"Faint heart never won fair lady," and
"Patient waiting, no loss."

Wit and Humor.

AN AUSTRALIAN SCENE.



SHAKESPEARE ILLUSTRATED

"The *weary sun* (son) hath made a *golden set*."

"GOING to leave, Mary?" "Yes, mum; I find I am very discontented." "If there is anything I can do to make you more comfortable, let me know." "No, mum, it's impossible. You can't alter your figger, no mor'n I can. Your dresses won't fit me, and I can't appear on Sundays as I used at my last place, where missus' clothes fitted 'xactly."

MAN, anatomists say, changes entirely every seven years. "Therefore," says the inimitable Jones, "my tailor should not remind me of the bill I contracted in 1854. I ain't the man."

DON'T be in too great a hurry, girls, to fall in love with the young men. It often happens that your hearts are no sooner theirs than theirs are no longer yours.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 35 letters.
My 6, 8, 28, 29, 35 is a gulf in the Mediterranean sea.
My 1, 12, 12, 7, 34 is a kind of fruit.
My 13, 35, 2, 20, 29, 35, 33, 9, 29 is an island in the Atlantic ocean.
My 8, 22, 23 is a measure.
My 3, 21, 24, 10, 32, 26 is to toil.
My 27, 30, 29, 9, 14 is to respect.
My 4, 21, 22, 29, 10, 16 is a kind of nut.
My 4, 17, 33, 30 is one of the United States.
My 11, 28, 2, 25, 19, 35, 15, 34, 18 is a city in the Western part of the State of New York.
My 1, 31, 34, 2, 21 is a town in South America.
My whole is a true saying.

Riga, N. Y., 1861. H. S. CHURCH.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ENIGMATICAL CHARADE.

I AM composed of 8 letters.
My whole means secured, or protected.
Change my eighth, or last letter, and I am the person who secures the protection.
Cut off my seventh and eighth, and I am the protection itself.
Cut off my last three letters, and I am a kind of wooden shoe, shod with iron, much worn in muddy weather by the peasantry of Great Britain and Ireland.
Cut off my last four, and I am another name for head.
Cut off my last five, and I am to stroke or caress.
Cut off six, and I am another name for father.
Cut off all but my first, and I am a kind of pulse, or *vegetable fruit*.

Rockford, Ill., 1861. F. W. HICKS.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

THERE is a number to which if you add one, the square root of the sum will equal six times the number divided by the square of the number itself, and if two be taken from the number, the square root will be equal to three times the number divided by the square of the number itself. Required, the number. C. R. SKINNER.

Union Square, N. Y., 1861.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 583.

Answer to Biblical Enigma.—Knowledge is power, and wisdom is better than strength.

Answer to Geographical Enigma.—Washington's birthday.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus.—I stand on a rock, near a river, and see 100 sheep pass over a bridge, on which stands 500 hogsheads of molasses.

Answer to Puzzling Letter.—Dear Sir: Between friends, I understand, by your overbearing disposition, that a man even with the world is contempt, whilst the ambitious are beneath ridicule.

Answer to Algebraical Problem.—0.

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B. K. BLISS, Seedsman and Florist,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

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Assortment No. 1.—Contains twenty choice varieties of Annuals. $1 00
Assortment No. 2.—Contains twenty choice varieties of Biennials and Perennials, ... 1 00
Assortment No. 3.—Contains ten extra varieties of Annuals and Perennials, embracing many of the new and choicest in cultivation, ... 1 00
Assortment No. 4.—Contains five very choice varieties selected from *Prize Flowers* of English Pansies, German, Carnation and Picotee Pinks, Verbenas, Truffaut's French Asters, Double Hollyhocks, . 1 00
Any one remitting $3,00 will receive the four assortments postage free.
Assortment No. 5.—Contains fifteen very select varieties of Greenhouse Seeds, ... $3 00
Assortment No. 6.—Contains one hundred varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, including many new and choice varieties 5 00
Assortment No. 7.—Contains fifty varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, ... 2 50
Assortment No. 8.—Contains twenty varieties of hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, for sowing in the autumn, ... 1 00

Choice Assortments of French and German Flower Seeds,
SAVED BY THE MOST EMINENT CULTIVATORS IN EUROPE.

Containing only the most beautiful varieties in packets, in which are enclosed four, six, eight, ten, twelve, or more separate papers, each containing seeds of a different color or variety of the same plant.

Asters.
12 Extra fine varieties (French) Truffaut's new peony flowered, in separate packets, ... $1 00
24 Selected varieties (French) Truffaut's new peony fl'd, 1 75
8 Splendid " " Peony perfection, ... 75
6 Finest " " Globe 50
6 Superb " " New imbrique pompone, ... 50
10 Beautiful " " New Dwarf Chrysanthemum flowered, . 1 00
4 Finest " (German) Double Cocardeau, or Crowned, . 35
12 Extra fine " " Pyramidal Bouquet, ... 1 00
12 Superior " " Quilled, ... 75
18 Very fine " " Pyramidal flowered, ... 75
12 Finest " " Dwarf, ... 75
8 Beautiful " " New Ranunculus flowered, . 75
4 Extra fine " " Dwarf do. do 30
4 Very fine " " Hedgehog, ... 35

Balsams.
6 Newest varieties, Camelia flowered, ... 75
12 Selected " Double " 75
8 Very fine " Dwarf, ... 50
12 Beautiful " New, Rose flowered, ... 75

German Stocks.
12 Beautiful varieties Ten Week, ... 75
12 Superb new " " Large flowering, ... 1 00
12 Finest " " Wallflower leaved, ... 75
18 Beautiful " " Miniature, ... 60
8 Finest " Autumn flowering, ... 50
8 Splendid " Emperor, large flowering, ... 50
6 Finest " Brompton, ... 50
8 Extra fine " Cocardeau, or Giant Cape, ... 50

Larkspur.
8 Splendid varieties Double Branching, ... 50
8 Extra fine " " Tall Rocket, ... 50
8 Very fine " " Dwarf 50
8 Beautiful " " " Hyacinth flowered, ... 50

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10 Choice varieties Alpine Plants, (collected by Mr. Ortgies of Zurich,) 1 00
8 Superb new " Cockscomb, ... 50
6 Selected " Climbing Plants, ... 50
25 " " 1 50
4 Fine " Dianthus, new miniature varieties for borders, . 50
12 Beautiful " Dianthus laciniatus, ... 1 00
10 Finest " Dianthus chinensis & imperial double, 75
10 Splendid " Helichrysum (Immortal flowers,) 75
25 Select " Herbaceous Plants, ... 1 00
12 Extra fine " Hollyhocks, ... 1 00
9 Finest " Ipomea purpurea, (Morning Glory,) 50
10 Fine species " Ipomea, other annual varieties, ... 75
6 Distinct " Jacobea, (Senecio,) 50
20 Select " Lupins, ... 1 00
10 " " 50
10 Finest " Marigold, ... 75
6 Newest " Marvel of Peru, ... 50
9 Select " Nemophila, ... 50
12 Distinct " Ornamental Grasses, ...
6 Finest species " Leaved Plants, ...
6 " " Fruited " ....
8 " " Gourds, ... 50
8 Distinct varieties Portulacca, ... 75
8 Beautiful " Phlox Drummondii, ... 50
8 Finest " Petunias, ... 50
8 Superb " Poppies, double, ... 50
18 Splendid " Pinks, Carnation, ... 1 00
12 " " " Picotee, ... 1 00
8 Distinct " Portulacca, ... 25
8 Finest " Schizanthus, ... 50
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